





## Original Correspondence.

## THE NEW GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS, AND THE MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—In last week's Journal there is a letter, signed "Mentor," commenting upon a paper published by Mr. Joseph Dickinson, which appears to require a few words of remark or explanation from me, as one of the honorary secretaries of the Manchester Geological Society. After indulging in some irrelevant sarcasms about Bishop Colenso, as well as in some very natural and proper strictures on the tenor of the published paper itself, "Mentor" exclaims—"We are at a loss to conceive how it [the Manchester Geological Society] could have risked its character by permitting the reading of a paper like this." And again—"The paper is discreditable to the society as well as to the author."

The paper published by Mr. Dickinson is not the paper which that gentleman read at a meeting of the Manchester Geological Society in Jan. last, and which the Council, in a formal vote, refused to print in the Society's Transactions. The published document being, however, in the main, a re-hash of the one which was rejected by our council, it may be right to satisfy the curiosity of your correspondent, and also of your readers, as to how such a paper was allowed to be read. On this point permit me to say that the practice of our society, like that of many others, is to announce for reading any paper, the title of which is sent to the secretaries a reasonable time before the meeting at which it is intended to be brought forward. In general, the character of each member is a sufficient guarantee that nothing absurd or derogatory to the reputation of the society will be offered. Up to the time of the reading of the rejected paper, notwithstanding the contemptuous sneers of "Mentor," neither Mr. Dickinson's well-known ability, his experience as a geologist, nor the character of his papers printed in our Society's Transactions, seemed to require the secretaries to apply any other rule to the announcement of a paper by him than that which had always been applied to those of other members. Hence it was that the paper was announced, and being announced, read, in spite of the earnest remonstrances, and the deprecatory intercession of some of his friends, who had become aware of its purport.

No society is secure from the occasional occurrence of an untoward incident of the kind under notice. A few years ago, a member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society read a paper, duly announced, before that scientific body, to prove (if my memory serves me correctly) that the solar rays were a definite compound of oxygen and hydrogen gases; because, in admitting those rays into a bottle in a certain way, he obtained a deposition of moisture on the inside of the glass! On a recent occasion, at one of the meetings of the British Association, a gentleman, holding an honourable social position, read a paper, which he afterwards published, to show that he could extract the square root of the number two, in finite terms; and that he had obtained, also in finite terms, the proportion between the diameter and the circumference of a circle,—in other words, he had "squared the circle!" Now, it does not appear that either of these eminent scientific bodies suffered in reputation because they were entrapped into announcing and listening to these absurd papers. Why, then, should the Manchester Geological Society be dealt with in a harsher manner, and be proclaimed to have disgraced itself, through a few of its members unexpectedly listening to a silly paper, which from the first it repudiated, and at the earliest possible opportunity formally rejected?

"Mentor's" letter being a direct and uncalculated attack upon our society, you are, I think, in common fairness, bound to admit this letter into your next Journal, as a reply to his aspersions. JOHN ATKINSON.  
Museum, Peter-street, Manchester, March 2.

## THE NEW GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Mentor," has gone beyond the verge of fair criticism. Indeed, strictly speaking, what he has written is not a critique, but a personally offensive letter, which cannot hurt Mr. Dickinson, nor damage his theory. In itself it is beneath notice, and I should have held my peace if it were not for an irresistible desire to rebuke "Mentor," and to see that the questions raised by Mr. Dickinson are discussed upon their merits, without any personalities. It is not more cowardly to hit a man when he is down, than it is to abuse a man personally because he ventures to put forward theories of his own in opposition to those generally received. What, on earth, has Mr. Dickinson's position as Inspector of Collieries to do with the method in which the world was built? And yet "Mentor" throws dirt at him, and calls him names, for an independent use of the intellect God gave him. Shame upon you, "Mentor," for your cowardice. If you differ from Mr. Dickinson, why do not you step boldly to the front, and prove that he is wrong. Do not hurl empty, senseless words at his head, and imagine they are arguments.

Let me deal honestly with you, Sir, by at once admitting that I do not accept Mr. Dickinson's theory of Scriptural Geology, and I hope shortly to give you in detail my reasons for rejecting it. But the objections which he urges against modern geology are a stumbling-block to him in common with some of the more experienced geologists of the day, and however amusing it may be to travestie them for the purpose of misrepresentation or burlesque, they still continue in the way, and I doubt very much whether "Mentor" is strong enough to remove them. Let us see. Will "Mentor" explain how the Silurian rocks of Wales, which, according to modern geology, were deposited in a horizontal position, were bent and thrown into those wonderful curves which Mr. Ramsay has shown in his horizontal sections of the country? Did he ever calculate how much larger the area was which they covered when flat to that which they now occupy? Will he explain how these crumpled rocks were denuded without assuming oscillations in level, which stagger belief? Or, again, accepting the modern theory of geology, can he account for the presence of coal and lime in metamorphic rocks, or the changes in the chemical and mineralogical character of succeeding formations, such as clay, sandstone, lime, iron, and salt? And, further, can he account for the enormous beds of quartz, as, for instance, in the auriferous rocks of Australia? I need not go any further: let "Mentor" answer these questions *seriatim* for criticism in the Journal, and when he has done so I will overlook his impertinence to Mr. Dickinson.—March 1. H. RIVS.

## THE NEW GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS.

SIR,—I have observed in the Journal the remarks of parties respecting Mr. Dickinson's observations on the geological formation of the earth. I am very much pleased that he boldly stated his views. I have for a very long period given my opinions on this subject, as the result of much study, after considerable actual practical experience, in opposition to the erroneous statements promulgated by our leading theorists; and such theoretical opinions are the great stumbling-block to the advancement of our young students. The views generally advanced by those theoretical persons who are at present considered leading geologists, are like tares in the place of genuine corn. Whether Mr. Dickinson is right or wrong respecting the age of the earth, or its agreeing with Mosaic records, I agree with his remarks generally, and on my return to England I shall be happy to meet him for the purpose of considering the subject, and then to discuss it with any theoretical men in England. I consider Mr. Dickinson's opinions the only sensible and useful ones advanced at the meeting, and he was correct in stating the majority of mountains are not volcanic; that rounded stones are not transported glaciers; and that the earth produces fossil plants, and emblems of many other things. This I am prepared to prove.

Oporto, Feb. 22.

N. ENNOR.

## VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—The system of pipes referred to in my last letter, and which was noticed by your correspondent, "M. E.," in last week's Journal, is that proposed by Mr. Williams, of Blaenavon. If his pipes are intended to drain the goaf only of gas—though it is stated that the workings generally are to be drained—then is the plan nearly identical with part of the propositions made by Messrs. Lyell and Faraday, in their report on an explosion of fire-damp at Haswell Colliery, dated October 21, 1844. They propose cast-iron pipes for draining the goaf, one extremity of them being inserted into the goaf and the other being at the upcast shaft; the exit end is to be provided with a blowing cylinder or fan, for causing a draught through the pipes. They suppose, however, that by merely entering the exit end of the pipes in the upcast shaft, sufficient draught would be caused to drain the atmosphere of the goaf. They also propose a modified plan, which is to make the pipes from the goaf terminate in an adjacent return air-way, the current through the pipes being caused by a blowing cylinder or fan, as before, if the draught in that part of the return were not sufficient of itself to cause it. This is the substance of their propositions, the effect of which would be to drain the goaves of gas at their highest level by a

continued draught through the pipes, and prevent any underflow of gas from the goaves mixing with the ordinary ventilation of the workings, on the occurrence of falls, or a decrease of atmospheric pressure. B. M.  
Durham, March 1.

## SALES OF ORES BY TICKET.

SIR,—The Board of Inland Revenue write, under date of Feb. 26 (alluding to the Holywell sales), "That in the state of the law, as declared by the Board's legal adviser, it will be necessary for the future that parties conducting the sales in question should hold an auctioneer's license." This decision has been come to after explanations had been given which, in the opinion of those most interested, were considered to be conclusive against the decision that had been arrived at by the Board, but which their legal adviser now confirms. If the law is what the Board decides it to be, will it apply to all sales in Cornwall, Swansea, Aberystwith, Liverpool, &c., and also to ores sold by Ticket on different mines? As the question is of considerable importance, from its extensive application, I would suggest that the Welsh miners at once take the best legal advice on the subject, and that they act upon that advice, whether it differs from or coincides with the decision arrived at by the Revenue Board. J. W.  
March 1.

## THE NEW MINING DISTRICT.

SIR,—I observed in the Journal of Feb. 20 a notice of the discovery of a new mining district, under the estuary of the River Duddon. That the Cumberland side has been taken "from the Crown" by a respectable company, and that their search by boring, &c., has so far proved highly satisfactory. I may also state, it is understood in this neighbourhood that the same company, for a considerable time past, has been in treaty with the authorities of the Duchy of Lancaster for a similar grant of the extensive estuary on the Lancashire side of Duddon River. This once accomplished, and put under proper and skilful management, it is believed, will become a most valuable property to the Crown of this country for ages; and I can only add that I wish this spirited company all success in this most difficult undertaking; and in this wish I can safely assert that I am joined by a great majority of the people of this locality. A SUBSCRIBER.  
Ulverstone, March 3.

## MINING LEASES.

SIR,—Referring to the letter of "A. B." in the Journal of Feb. 20, it may be useful to that gentleman to refer to the treatment of the adventurers in the Phoenix Mines by the agent of the Duchy of Cornwall, when they applied for a renewal of their lease. Projectors of mining concerns are not justified in embarking the money of their friends on short leases, and 21 years is too short to give the adventurers a fair chance. A power of renewal should be inserted in all cases to prevent possibility of disputes or advantage being taken. There should also be inserted in every lease a retiring clause, enabling the adventurers to retire by giving six months' notice, should the mine turn out unsuccessful. The omission of this would enable an unprincipled lessor to compel the adventurer to be worked to the end of the lease, even though it should lead to certain ruin. X. X.

## ON THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SIR,—It can but be a matter of astonishment to see by what seemingly trifling means it sometimes pleases the hand of Providence to guide man to the hidden treasures of the earth, and how in the inscrutable wisdom of the Divine Being the necessary requirements of civilised man lie concealed in the bowels of the earth till the appointed time for their use has come. In the simple circumstance of a man kneeling down at a brook to quench his thirst, who would think that from such an every-day occurrence a new era was to date in the history of Nova Scotia? yet it was in this way ordained that man should first learn the fact that, incalculable ages ago, gold was placed in Nova Scotia to provide for his wants in this 19th century. The peninsula of Nova Scotia is the nearest British possession in North America to England; it is a possession important to the British Crown for its own peculiar productions and prolific soil, but of still greater importance as a high road to Canada and British North America, at such times as the St. Lawrence is frozen over, and our communication with these colonies must of necessity be carried on through Halifax. The railway is already projected, and a part of it working in Nova Scotia, which is eventually to stretch through the whole of Canada and British Columbia, and to connect the shores washed by the Atlantic with those washed by the Pacific Ocean; and not a little remarkable is the fact that gold has been found at the two termini of this enormous road almost simultaneously. When we look at the vast wastes peopled, and savage tribes civilised, during this century, we find that the work has been accomplished in a great measure by the gold-seekers; but whilst we acknowledge this, we must at the same time admit that the early histories of the gold colonies have been darkened by scenes of Lynch law and drunken disorder, caused to a great extent by the incongruity of the masses attracted by the magic cry of gold. We can, then, but consider it a matter for congratulation that the nature of the discoveries of the precious metal in Nova Scotia has been such as not so much to tempt the penniless digger thither, but such as rather to attract the attention of staunch labourers and foreign capitalists. We have said a matter for congratulation, and we truly think it is so, when we call to mind the flourishing condition of the colony of Nova Scotia antecedent to the discovery of gold, and consider how seriously its progress would have been impeded if such a large number of gold-seekers had immigrated thither as entered California some eight years ago.

Turning to a map of North America, we find the province of Nova Scotia is a triangular peninsula, situated in the same parallel of latitude as the South of France, possessing a genial and warm climate, and producing in its rich soil, with equal abundance, the cereals of Great Britain with the fruits of southern Europe. Thus we see that the agricultural prospects of this colony are such as to give it considerable importance, apart from every other consideration; but the most exciting point connected with Nova Scotia, and one which has aroused the attention of the world to the value of the colony, is the discovery of gold.

Before we proceed further, let us see how far the geological formation of Nova Scotia would lead us to infer the existence of gold, and how far the conditions under which it occurs there are identical with those under which it has been found in Australia and California. Along the Atlantic shore of the peninsula of Nova Scotia we find a band of metamorphic stratum, through which are protruding masses and dykes of eruptive rock. The coast line is generally low, except towards the north, where it rises to about 400 ft. above the sea, and throughout the formation the soil is, for the most part, sterile, although there are important exceptions, as near Halifax. This strip of metamorphic rock is about 10 miles wide, and varies in character from clay-slate and quartzite to gneiss and mica slate as we recede or approach the protruding granite; this same metamorphic stratum forms also a belt along the northern shore of Nova Scotia, but of a more recent geological formation. In this band—along the eastern and northern shores of the peninsula—all the gold yet discovered has been found. At some few points the alluvial has proved auriferous, but in most instances the gold has been obtained from quartz veins, in altered strata of the early geological periods. And referring to the other great gold fields of the world, we shall see how exactly similar are the conditions under which the precious metal has been found, whether it be in the Ural, Australia, California, or New Zealand.

It was in the month of March, 1861, that the discovery of gold was first made in Nova Scotia, about a mile from the mouth of the Tangier River, in a locality peculiarly adapted for mining operations, from its proximity to the sea-shore and a good harbour. And it is remarkable that there is a great facility for water carriage in all those places where gold has been found in Nova Scotia. From the date of the discovery near Tangier there followed in quick succession finds of the precious metal at the Owens, in Lunenburg, at Lawrence Town, Sherbrooke, Dartmouth, and many other places, amongst which that at Laidlaw's Farm was of great interest, from the peculiar formation of quartz in which the gold was found. Under a depth of some 3 to 6 feet of metamorphic shale lies the auriferous quartz of Laidlaw's Farm, and termed by the miners barrel quartz. The vein of quartz is horizontal, and queerly ribbed and foliated throughout its length; and on the upper surface of the folds there is a ferruginous layer, highly auriferous. To this and some few other isolated points is confined the gold deposits of Nova Scotia, accessible to the single digger, although to those who combine in companies abundant returns have been invariably the result of their exertions. No doubt the mania for quartz-crushing companies has been carried to the same absurd lengths, and with invariably the same want of success, in Nova Scotia as in our other gold colonies. But where individuals have combined in companies for the opening out of quartz reefs and new districts, success has invariably crowned their endeavours. The spring is now fast approaching, which is acknowledged to be the most suit-

able time for emigration to British America, and we may confidently expect that a large proportion of emigrants thither will be attracted to the gold fields of Nova Scotia. We may, then, with propriety, offer a few hints to those who purpose going there, and assure the miner that nuggets of large size are few and far between. But if he is willing to labour industriously, under a mining company, provided he has no capital of his own to employ labour, he will find himself in Nova Scotia well paid for his labour, and exposed to none of the dangers consequent on a digger's life in Australia and California. To those who, as capitalists and mining adventurers, are interested in the future of Nova Scotia, we would say that the metallic wealth of that colony is not confined to her gold deposits, but that she has accessible and almost inexhaustible coal and iron deposits, which, if they do not yield to the miner such rapid fortunes as those of the more precious metals, are, from their more lasting character, great sources of riches.

We would that we could give some estimate of the total amount of gold obtained from Nova Scotia, but the returns are so imperfect that we cannot speak with any confidence on the matter. The reports of the commissioners, however, give us one great fact—that the amount of gold of which returns were made throughout the colony last year was sufficient to give to each man employed 25s. per week as a general average. This is, of course, independent of the amount of gold obtained from claims worked by private individuals, of which we know but little, as they are mostly indisposed to furnish information relative either to their success or failure.

Without its gold mines, Nova Scotia would be one of our most promising colonies, but with this extra advantage it will, without doubt, rise more rapidly into national importance. In this great work we can but acknowledge the hand of Providence, which, through the gold fields, has invested at this time with peculiar importance our possessions in North America, drawing to their shores a population which, if the threats of the Northerners to include in their great union all the continent of America shall end in ought but Yankee boasting, will be a source of might and strength, against which they will find it as useless to cast their worthless boasts, as they have found it useless to hurl Greek fire into the city of Charleston. M. H.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINE ADVENTURES.

SIR,—Mr. Trevethick complains in his letter of Feb. 27 that I allow his letters to remain so long unanswered, and, as I happen to be still in London, I shall feel obliged if you will publish my reply in this week's Journal. I am at a loss to understand Mr. Trevethick's statement that I avoid denying the accuracy of his assertions, as, on the contrary, I have always endeavoured to prove to the public, by plain figures and facts, that they are either unfounded or exaggerated, and I leave to the public to decide how far I have succeeded in doing so, while Mr. Trevethick has never been able to attack my statements.

Returning once more to Hibernia, I never intended for a moment to infer that the seams in Hibernia are not flat, as I know better, for I have visited this colliery, as well as Shamrock and the others mentioned in my last letter, so often that I am fully acquainted with the dip of their seams, and Mr. Trevethick must have misunderstood the meaning of my words. Mr. Trevethick appears to think that the success of Hibernia is owing entirely to the flatness of the seams, in proof of which I mentioned the Königinn Elizabeth Colliery, where with a dip of 57° to 63°, which is not considered a fault in Germany, if all the seams run in the same direction, such splendid results have been obtained.

The seams in the Shamrock Colliery have a much greater dip than Hibernia, but, notwithstanding, it is not considered a less valuable colliery than Hibernia, the profits of which are, according to Mr. Trevethick's opinion, materially declining; but, as I know nothing to that effect, I cannot credit his statement unless he can give me the exact figures.

Mr. Trevethick's direct question with regard to Zollern I can easily answer by adding the conclusion of Messrs. Serlo, Bäumler, and Mulvany's report, which has been referred to in the prospectus of the loan. The above-named gentlemen, after a careful examination, say as follows:—"The undersigned cannot, therefore, hesitate to recommend to the Zollern Colliery Company to continue the old pits (shafts), as they are convinced that with sufficient capital the undertaking will prove successful, and, with regard to economy, it would be more advantageous to continue the old pit than any other possible project they could think of." I trust Mr. Trevethick will now be convinced that it is not the intention to open a new colliery, but to complete the old works, and that the capital is required for this, and no other purpose.

With regard to Mr. Trevethick's assertion, that the works are comparatively valueless, and that they have been abandoned on that account, I can only repeat that this is not the case, and that the want of capital is the only cause of their stoppage, and I believe the same thing could, and has also, occurred in England. Mr. Trevethick cannot understand why the shareholders, after having spent 210,000l. upon the undertaking, will not give 75,000l. more for the completion thereof, and I shall, therefore, try to explain the reason to the public. The shares are originally divided into shares of 15l. each, and mostly in the hands of small shareholders (870), who have either not the means to pay further calls, or of gentlemen who are not acquainted with mining, and unwilling to pay more money for the undertaking, which they expected to pay dividends long ago with the original capital.

As regards the value of the works now existing at Zollern, they offer more than full security to the preference shareholders; they have certainly not been estimated by Mr. Blackwell, and I do not know what value he would put upon them, but the cost price of the 13 concessions has been 72,855l., of the freehold land 4421l., and the works already in existence—the buildings, the machinery, &c., after allowing a fair percentage for deterioration in value, have been, as estimated at Dec. 31, 1862, to be worth about 65,000l. I confess that too much money has been spent for buildings above ground for the present, as they have been constructed too solidly; but, notwithstanding, they will prove very useful in the future for such a large undertaking. I should not like to make an estimate of the coals contained in the different concessions, but, no doubt, it would be a very large sum, as the thickness of the different lodes met with in the concessions has been from 15 to 140 inches. I erroneously stated that the seams had an aggregate thickness of 15 to 140 inches, while it should have been that boring experiments have been carried on in all the concessions, and it has been ascertained that the first seams met in the 13 concessions had that thickness. We are likely to find all these seams in all concessions, and it is, therefore, but reasonable to suppose that a very large quantity of coals will be found.

Mr. Trevethick confesses that the seams of Zollern are not resembling closely packed V.A., but several packs of deep tea-cups arranged side by side, and I should like to know how Mr. Trevethick can make such a statement before any of the seams have actually been laid open. The surrounding collieries of Zollern have shown that the seams occurring in the districts are partly quite regular, and have a good thickness in the average.

11, South-street, Finsbury, March 2.

J. A. D. HEIDTMANN.

## MINING IN JAMAICA.

SIR,—The real cause of the failure of mining enterprise in this island has never been told; not, perhaps, so much from a want of disposition, but from the want of moral courage to enter into some of those details which would expose the delinquents to the consequences they so justly merit, and protect, as well as foster, honest adventurers. In some instances, here as well as elsewhere, incompetence has, doubtless, caused disastrous consequences; and as an instance I may refer to the silver-lead mine of the Hope, in the parish of St. Andrews. Analyses made of the stuff taken from this mine are said to have shown that the so-called silver-lead contained not one particle of silver; that the ore obtained was simply galena, mixed with black jack. It is, however, true that in some specimens sent to England a pretty fair percentage of silver was found, and that the reports from the mining captain were of a highly encouraging character—so encouraging, indeed, as you can well believe, as to induce men of capital in England to invest largely in the concern, which has since been stopped, and has entailed, I doubt not, serious loss on those who were induced to embark in the adventure. Truth, like murder, in spite of everything, will out. I was well acquainted with the late captain of this mine, Mr. Colham; and in course of conversation with me, and on one occasion in company with two other gentlemen, he assured us that he was afraid the adventure, though working, was not likely to prove successful, the responsibility of which he considered would rest on the manager of the affairs of the mine—Mr. Charles Levy, Member of Assembly, &c. Just, however, as the works were about to stop, they struck on a vein of copper. The manager was at the time informed by the captain that this copper was but an adventitious vein, and in this he was subsequently borne out by the late Mr. Lucas Barrett, director of the West Indian Geological Survey, and who suggested a cheap and easy method by which the whole of this ore might be removed. Both the advice of the captain and Mr. Barrett, however, was disregarded. Reports respecting the copper lode were sent to England, and the adventure was kept afloat, until now the truth has become known, and the whole thing has proved to be what it was suspected by some from the beginning. I made known this state of things to Mr. Robert B. Byass, of Brabant-court, Philip-lane, London, who was largely concerned in the adventure, and by whom his agent, Mr. Charles Levy, was appointed the sole manager of the mine; but with unaccountable apathy, notwithstanding his fair promises, no good ever came of the matter. I know but one parallel instance to this, and that is the Job's Hill adventure, by which a few were bene-



ated, but several brought to the verge of ruin. There is no doubt, Sir, that Jamaica is a good mining country, and that there are some places which, if placed in competent hands, would ultimately prove successful, and eventually profitable to the adventurers. I should be glad to see the able pen of some competent persons engaged on this subject, and so ventiliate it as effectually to benefit the interests of the island. J. LANE.  
Pembroke Hall Estate, St. Andrews, Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 8.

### MINES, MINING, AND SMELTING IN ITALY.

SIR.—The new impulse that mining enterprise in Italy has received since the extension of the kingdom merits a few remarks. That extension is not surprising, owing to the greater security that exists, the vigorous carrying out of railways, the improvement of roads, and, more especially, the encouragement given to the investment of foreign capital. Attention has been given less to the opening of new than the development of existing mining operations, in which great judgment and discretion have been shown. The negotiations between new companies and former mining proprietors have in most cases involved the acceptance by the latter of a considerable proportion of shares as part payment: this arrangement secures the valuable advantage of their continued interest and experience. The works are thus continued by new foreign owners with greater security than would otherwise be possible. Although the tariff of the Italian railways for the transport of materials is yet too high, the newly completed lines, as well as the projected routes, have impressed a new value on the chief mineral deposits opened up, or known to lie along their course.

The mining of contiguous mining properties, hitherto separately worked, in one joint-stock concern has been found in several instances highly advantageous, qualifying, too, the expenditure of a larger outlay on the works necessary to render the ores merchantable than would otherwise be desirable. A leading consideration in determining the value of many of these mines is their convenience to ports of shipment, or the provision of cheap and accessible means of land transport, by which their products may be enabled to reach a market. The question of the positive or comparative richness of the ores is frequently far subordinate to this. English enterprise has within the past few years introduced very extensively powerful machinery for crushing ore, and improved processes for smelting and refining. There is ample room yet for improvement, but it is impossible not to admire the ingenuity and judgment of Italian metallurgists, working, as they have frequently been compelled to do, within the compass of very moderate means. Their own clear powers of observation have enabled them successfully to adapt themselves to the circumstances of each locality, and the nature of the ores treated. Although Italy owns to a great deal of traditional knowledge on the subject of mining and treatment of ores, singular varieties exist in practice, mainly owing to the comparatively little intercommunication that has existed between a people divided off under different Governments.

To the admirable organization existing in the great mining establishments of Italy, to the enterprise of the masters, and the sober and energetic character of the men, is attributable the fact that so many mining enterprises, discouraging in themselves from the remoteness of the localities, and the inherent poverty of the ores, have been worked with success. The men are always at their posts in working hours, except during the great religious festivals. The habits of the miners are, probably, unexceptionable in simplicity by those of any other country. Wrapped up in their cloaks, they are content to sleep in the open air, or within the walls enclosing the reducing establishments.

Italy has never been judged rich in coal deposits. The coal mines of the Apennines have always been unimportant. The abundance of wood, however, has taken away a stimulus to the search for coal. Indications have lately presented themselves of what may prove very considerable deposits, and within easy reach, as soon as projected railways are completed. There may be little surface coal, no vast deposit of riches readily accessible, as in the South Staffordshire coal field, but deductions from geological observations go to show that coal paying coal strata may be reached at no great depth. The increased use of steam-engines, and the scarcity, and consequent dearness, of wood for fuel supplied to the great Italian cities, and, indeed to whole districts, create the demand for coal. It is probably only necessary that capital should be systematically applied to this form of enterprise in Italy to ensure large returns. With coal, as with various mineral products, the importance of the mining interest in Italy is not to be judged by the amount of Italian or foreign capital so far invested. It may be added that there is probably no country where a given amount of capital judiciously expended in mining would produce handsomer returns.

In the yield of minerals, Italy promises yet to redeem its ancient reputation. There is certainly no lack of iron. In several localities the seams of ironstone have proved so rich as to lead to a considerable concentration of manufacturing industry.

Mining in copper opens a grand field for further enterprise. For nearly a quarter of a century the ancient copper deposits of Monte Catini, in Tuscany, have been industriously worked. The copper ore presents itself in kidney-shaped lumps of sulphide of copper. The lode is a kind of vein, in a rock of volcanic formation. The pockets containing the ore are irregular, but large. The processes adopted in several localities for extracting the metal have some peculiarities worthy of notice. Near Massa, in Tuscany, where the copper pyrites are disseminated through a large vein of quartz, the process adopted for fusing and refining the poorer ores is that of Beech and Haupt, and is applied with profit even when the pyrites hold no more than 2 per cent. of copper. The ore, previously broken into small pieces, is placed in layers alternately with wood, in heaps of about 250 tons. Ten or fifteen days are required to render the ore friable by roasting, when it is prepared for the reverberatory furnace by being crushed beneath revolving rollers. The heat to which the ore is exposed in the furnace is very high. Common salt having been introduced in the proportion of 2 to 8 per cent., according to the amount of copper present, the charge, after ten minutes of further stirring, is drawn out. The copper, brought to the form of a chloride, is easily dissolved out. The roasted ore is next placed in vats, in the bottom of which layers of straw have been arranged. Water is now poured in, and, having been filtered by the straw, runs through the apertures of the vats into receivers. In these receivers the sediment is collected, and at least till the ore grows cold. The lumps are now found to consist of hull and kernel. The shell is easily broken off with hammers, and the kernel presents itself, for the most part, in the form of copper as a sulphide. The process by which this result is brought about would seem to be as follows:—The combustion of the sulphurous exterior, attended, as it is, with great heat, brings the interior of the mass to a fluid state. As the mass cools the copper yet continues to maintain the semi-fluid state; and gradually, in company with the sulphur, for which it has an affinity, and which is soluble in iron, concentrates itself at the centre, the iron itself becoming a fusible crust. These kernels, forming 13 per cent. of the original ore, have an average richness of 4.5 per cent. They are now mixed with richer ore, and fused for matt in narrow cupola furnaces, 26 feet high. The compound, upon being roasted is fused in a peculiar cupola furnace, producing a coarse copper, nearly free from arsenic and iron. The oxidized portion formed in the first roasting is subjected to the action of water in vats, and thus about 65 per cent. of the sulphate of copper contained in it is dissolved out. A second roasting is effected, by using this powder as a covering for large heaps while they are undergoing combustion. On treating this powder with water, 25 per cent. more of the original amount of copper is extracted. The liquor, holding sulphate of copper in solution, is now heated, and the cement copper obtained is fused for matt, in the same kind of narrow cupola furnaces as the kernels when mixed with richer ore. The residuum of both is purified and refined at once on the German hearth.

The lead mines of Italy, more especially those of Tuscany, are entering on a new period of development. The processes of reduction at many of the works are still conducted with primitive simplicity, causing the yield to be very unproductive. It might be if more recent methods and new modern appliances were made available. The silver produce of Italy might be made much more considerable, for the country has large stores of galena. Indications of pure silver veins are numerous, but these are rarely followed up with sufficient perseverance, skill, and labour. Such discoveries have frequently, in all probability, been kept unduly secret, from the habitual jealousy of the Italian mine. Unable to turn his discovery to account, the explorer, in many instances, has let his secret die with him. Silver is found mixed with par-spar at a mine near Servio, in Piedmont. The valuable ore, sulphate of silver, has also been found in sufficient quantities to pay the working.

As the yield of sulphur is annually increasing, it may be inferred that there is room for the profitable investment of more capital in this direction. The quantity already obtained from the sulphur mines of Sicily, the crater of Volcano, and the Solfatara, near Naples, is immense. In Sicily it occurs in two kinds of repositories, gypsum and salt rocks, as in the valleys of Noto and Mazzara. At Solfatara the mineral appears to be the result of sublimation, forming either crystals in the clefts and cavities, or the rocks, or craters, stalactites and localities. The produce from Solfatara, Volcano, and the Sicilian sulphur mines requires to be purified, either by melting or by sublimation, before being applicable to commercial purposes. The process is simple, and involves little expense. As our main supply of sulphur comes from Italy, the opportunities presented for extending the Italian workings should not be lost sight of.

Without trespassing on your space for the purpose of enumerating and characterizing the different localities of mineral deposits in Italy, I would simply remark that mining in that country is very far from having reached the meridian of its career, and that under the present liberal concessions of the Italian Government mining holds a more promising position than ever. The mounds of slag and waste heaps from former mining operations scattered over the country, whilst testifying to the vastness of the treasures of which the Romans despoiled it, constitute an assurance that with bolder and deeper explorations, under modern engineering skill, the opportunities are abundant for profitable investment. J. C.

### PENDEEN CONSOLS.

SIR.—I have been told that I shall catch it this week. No matter; "Lay on, Macduff." Pendeen meeting has been held, the report and statement of accounts were read, and the adventurers expressed their satisfaction at the able way in which the committee and secretary demolished, one after another, the various reports that have been lately circulated against the mine. Notwithstanding the delay necessarily attendant on working new machinery, and the various delays on account of the frost, the mine has made above 7500l. profit in the two months. Indeed, when it is considered that 3500l. of the expenses have been on account of machinery the profits may be set down as 11000l. in the two months, and yet the pile of tinstuff at surface is only slightly reduced, there being still there 27000l. worth, the expenses of which are all charged up, and yet not a shilling of it taken credit for. The agents estimate that they will make a profit of 10000l. during the next two months, and it will be for the shareholders to decide whether dividends shall commence at the next meeting, or the 10000l. shall be held as a balance to the credit of the mine. I have no doubt the adventurers will decide on sharing part of it, even if it be only 2s. 6d. a share.

The agents say they have tin ground already laid open sufficient to supply the whole of the stamps for years, and that their engine will take them considerably deeper. Surely they ought to know better than any casual inspector what their engine is capable of, and, as regards the new shaft, when the time comes that they may think it necessary to sink one they will commence it, but the time is not yet come. Now, although the public have been led to believe that there is only one engine on the mine, it will be found that there are two there, in addition to the stamping-engine. Let us, however, suppose that a new engine were required, why one month's profit would about pay for it, as for about 6000l. a good second-hand engine could be procured, which would suit every requirement of the mine for many years to come; but the engine is not yet wanted, and will not, therefore, be purchased.

Anyone reading the City Article in last week's Journal would suppose that all the rich tin ground in the 118 south was taken away, as although it states, on the authority of Capt. Pascoe, "that the bottom of this level is stopped away for some fathoms in length down to the 130," yet, by saying that "Capt. Warren told him the lode was worth

400l. per fathom, but that this had gone to stamps," I ask if it does not convey to the reader the idea that all the rich tin ground in that level has been taken to surface? If it does not, why does he say that "Capt. Warren said it was worth 400l. per fathom?" If there were any left, how comes it that he did not state the value of it? Now listen; on the authority of the agents of the mine, I now state that only 11 fathoms of this rich ground has been stopped away. What shall we now say to Capt. Pascoe's report?

A CAUTIOUS MAN.

### CAPTAIN PASCOE, PENDEEN CONSOLS, AND THE "CAUTIOUS MAN."

SIR.—However much it may suit the purpose of a public writer to say that the judgment of one of the most experienced agents of the day is not worth "the candle he carries down the mine," it must be some satisfaction to Capt. Pascoe to know that the readers of the *Mining Journal*, many of them from very painful experience—are able to estimate at their true value the opinions of the "Cautious Man." As a friend to Captain Pascoe, I have employed him on very many occasions to inspect mines for me, and have never had reason to regret having placed the greatest confidence in the honesty and truthfulness of his reports, or the general correctness of his estimates, and I dare venture to affirm, whatever may be said to the contrary, that in a few months' time the general truthfulness of his Pendeen report will be manifest to the shareholders; indeed it seems to be shadowed forth already in the accounts now published by the company, and to which I beg to call the unprejudiced attention of your readers. I must, however, first notice the report printed and sent round to the shareholders on the 26th of December last, in which it says:—1st. "Total 'Des. 23: The steam-stamps are working splendidly.'—2d. '124 28. We (that is the agents) calculate on getting for the ensuing two months, Copper ore, with carriage ..... £ 350 0 0  
350 tons of tin (say), at 600l. per ton ..... £2450 0 0  
Less two months' costs, about ..... 1450 0 0  
Leaving profit ..... £1000 0 0."

At this time tin of the Pendeen quality was at 650l. per ton, and the agents estimating it at only 600l. per ton, led me and others to consider the profit would be more than the estimate (50l. per ton on 35 tons), or 1750l. for the two months—and what is the result? In considering it, you must remember that 36000l. worth of stuff was at the surface, and had only to be shovelled into the stamps, which, according to the "Cautious Man," writing on the 2d of January, had been at work two or three weeks preparing the poorest sort of the tinstuff for the dressing-floors, "all the tin hitherto sold having been from the water-stamps." The accounts now circulated show that up to the 29th of Feb. the tin sold was 25½ tons only, or 5½ tons short of the estimate, and this sold for about 680l. per ton, which, with the cost, 1000l. beyond the estimate, and including copper, 382l. 16s. 3d., gave a profit of 753l. 5s. 6d., or 376l. per month. Capt. Pascoe, in his report, estimated they would make 2000l. per month profit with their present drawing power, but, he added, "they could do better for a month or two while their stock of tinstuff at surface lasted."

Let me now call your attention to the accounts circulated at the last meeting, in December. The total liabilities there given were 761l. 18s. 4d. against the company—no mention is anywhere made of the engine and stamps (which had been at work "two or three weeks") as a liability, and the call of 6s. per share seemed out of character with the visible debt of 761l. 18s. 4d.; but the fact was, as shown by the accounts presented to the present meeting, the liabilities were then 2450l. 10s. 4d., against which the call of 6s. (15000l.) was totally inadequate; and its effects I will now show you in the present true financial state of the company. Taking credit for the present time for tin sold down to Feb. 29, and charging up the cost to the end of January, the profit made against the call of 15000l., has not cleared off the old debt, but a balance is left against the company of 437l. 19s. 10d.; and as the meeting was held on March 1, and the January cost of 437l. 19s. 10d. would be due in a few days, how is the money found to meet it? Simply, by not paying the merchants, whose unpaid claims since August last are given in the statement as 1058l. 1s. 11d. Royalties, also unpaid, 123l. 10s. 4d.; club money due, 62l. 2s. 6d. Total liabilities unpaid, although everything sold to Feb. 29 is credited, 1244l. 10s. 9d. This brings me to the position of the company at the present time. In the 1244l. 10s. 9d. through the want of working capital. Supposing that during time 10000l. profit is made. Of this profit 7000l. will be again required to meet costs due a few days after the meeting, and not, as in the present case, charged; and merchants bills will still have to remain unpaid to a large extent. It is quite evident, therefore, that a new engine cannot be erected at present without a call, and, therefore, it must be put off as long as possible!—March 2.

P.S.—As every person who speaks or writes a word against a mine is at once accused of doing it for a purpose, permit me to say that I have no interest whatever in the Pendeen Mine, either as a holder or a bear; and I should not have written as I have but for the unfair and incautious attack upon Capt. Pascoe. The only means the general public have of arriving at just conclusions in respect to mines is to read and observe the different opinions of practical men, and this can only be done through their publication in the *Mining Journal*; and when the reports of men of standing and position do not accord with the preconceived notions of theoretical scribblers, or of interested persons, it is not only unfair, but reprehensible in the highest degree, to charge such agents with biased or interested motives.

### PENDEEN CONSOLS—CAPT. PASCOE'S REPORT.

SIR.—In last week's Journal a letter appeared, signed "Cautious Man," in which the writer in referring to my report of "Pendeen Consols," which was published in the Journal of Feb. 20, has laid great stress on what he is pleased to consider my great deficiency in practical mining, and not without attempt to impugn the integrity of my motives. In the first place, I would observe that my patrons, who are somewhat numerous, and some of whom have availed themselves of my services for several years, ought to be the best judges of my ability as a miner. In the second place, I will firmly assert that I had not the slightest intention of prejudicing the mine, nor do I believe I have done so; and as a proof to the contrary, I would beg to call the attention of the public to the report of Captain Warren, which appeared in the Journal of Feb. 27. In conclusion, I would ask the "Cautious Man" what has become of his gems which were to have added so greatly to the prizes of 1863. Perhaps "Cautious Man" has not been quite so cautious after all. With these remarks I take leave of the subject, say, for three or four months, the expiration of which the public will be prepared to judge of the correctness or otherwise of my report. At all events, I hope that "Cautious Man" will, when he next attempts to be personal, write under his own proper signature.—Penon House, Camborne. WILLIAM PASCOE.

### MINING IN THE ST. JUST DISTRICT.

SIR.—An interesting event took place in this parish on Wednesday, the 17th ult. The pursuer of BOTALLACK MINE, Mr. James, was presented with a testimonial of fifty guineas, as a mark of respect from the shareholders in consideration of the zeal, ability, and energy which he had shown in the management of the mine. This celebrated mine, since it has been re-worked, and under the present management, has paid in dividends to the shareholders more than 100,000l., and this upon a comparatively trifling outlay. It employs more than 600 people in its development, has produced during the past twelve months 198,000 sacks of tinstuff, realising 420 tons of tin, and between 4000 and 5000 tons of ground have been broken away. This will give an idea of the work carried on in a large mine, and enable outsiders to form some opinion of the constant attention necessary to bring it to success. Few mines, perhaps, are better known than Botallack, persons from every part of the world having visited it, not merely for its natural beauties, but on account of the name it has made as a triumph of human industry and skill. Long may it continue to enrich the shareholders, and add to the prosperity of the St. Just district.

There is another property about to be worked here, known as CAPE CORNWALL MINE, and which appears very likely indeed to turn out a fine undertaking. The mine is situated in strata in every respect the same as the Levant and Botallack Mines, and contains many valuable lodes. I observed that operations had already begun, and the miners I have spoken to say that the "bal" will do well for the adventurers.

The St. Just STAMPED MINE (adjoining the Cape Mine) are opening out well, and making good monthly profits. Capt. Carver deserves the thanks of all for his exertions in connection with this property. The lodes of this mine are going right away into the Cape, which is a great thing for the new company.

There is another mine here which is rapidly rising into favour. I allude to St. Just CONSOLS; the works are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner, and the stamps are working in excellent style. They are making regular sales of tin, and the mine is improving fast. This mine is in a London office, the same, I believe, as the Cape Cornwall Mine, mentioned above, and is evidently managed by practical men of business. The old mines at St. Just are steadily working, and paying their regular dividends, although they are seldom heard of in London. The shares are held by local adventurers, and are looked upon much in the light of permanent investments. I may shortly have to communicate some further items of interest to those who are connected with this famous old district.—St. Just, March 3. VERITAS.

### CRADDOCK MOOR MINE, LISKEARD.

SIR.—The samplings from the mine appear to be very good, and the price of the ore excellent; but, notwithstanding these desirable qualifications, the shareholders receive no dividends. Surely there must be some mismanagement, as it cannot be supposed that 12,0000l. or 13,0000l. per annum can be expended legitimately in working this mine, which is a shallow one. If the shareholders receive no dividend, the standard is high, it is only reasonable to ask what chance there is of any dividend being paid when the standard is low? I consider the time is come when shareholders should bestir themselves. A SHAREHOLDER.

### OLD WHEEL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—Observing a letter in last week's Journal on the present unfortunate position of this company, and asking for particulars regarding the same, I deem it my duty as Chairman of the board of directors to lay the matter fully and fairly before the shareholders and the public. Will you kindly favour me by publishing the enclosed letter, addressed to Messrs. Benham and Tindell, which, I hope, will give your correspondent the information he desires. A. ALISON.

Queen-street-place, Feb. 23.—Before discussing the merits of the shareholders' claim against Messrs. Drinkwater and Hargreaves, it will be useful to state the facts of the case, which are as follows:—A meeting of shareholders of the Old Wheel Neptune Mining Company (Limited) was held at London, on Oct. 10, 1863, when Messrs. Drinkwater and Hargreaves pledged themselves to carry on the mine for at least 12 months. About Oct. 25 I wrote to you as the solicitors of the company, to ascertain whether Messrs. Drinkwater and Hargreaves preferred to carry on the mine by a new company or by putting 50000l. of fresh capital into the present company, to which I received the following reply:—

"We have heard from Mr. Drinkwater, and he states that Mr. John Hargreaves and himself are prepared to find 50000l., and carry on the mine. He has also written to Mr. Harris, requesting him to assign the leases free from the conditions he wishes to impose, except the increased dues.—Oct. 28. BENHAM AND TINDELL."

This letter I immediately communicated to the directors and leading shareholders, who considered it satisfactory. About Nov. 10 I called a meeting of shareholders in London, when it was resolved to remove the offices to Manchester. The secretary (Mr. James Allison) proceeded to Manchester about Dec. 16, and delivered over the books and papers of the company, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, and at the written request of Mr. Drinkwater. A meeting of directors, composed of Mr. Drinkwater and the two Messrs. Hargreaves, was held at Manchester on Feb. 15, when they resolved that it was very desirable that the company should be immediately wound-up, and send a circular to the shareholders requesting their concurrence.

If Messrs. Hargreaves and Drinkwater had not undertaken to carry on the company

we would never have suffered the offices to be removed to Manchester, but would have carried out our own plan of selling the mine to a new company for 12,0000l.; this we had it in our power to do, as you will see by reference to the minute-book. Nothing but the intervention of Messrs. Hargreaves and Drinkwater's offer prevented this sale being effected, and if these gentlemen do not fulfil their engagement the loss sustained by the shareholders will be at least that amount. Under a promise to carry on the mine, Messrs. Hargreaves and Drinkwater got the affairs of the company into their own hands, and no sooner do they effect this than they turn round and vote for winding it up. That these gentlemen are aware they occupy a false position in the course they have now taken, I need only state that they did not venture to send me a copy of their circular for winding-up the company, although I am the largest shareholder in the company, and, of course, will be the greatest sufferer by their most unwarrantable proceeding. After the engagements Messrs. Drinkwater and Hargreaves came under to the shareholders and their brother-directors, they have no right to allow the company to be wound-up, for they have bound themselves to carry it on. Under these circumstances, I hope you will consider it your duty, as solicitors to the company, to advise Messrs. Hargreaves and Drinkwater to stop all proceedings for winding it up, by at once paying off the liabilities of the company, and keeping the mine going. If they refuse to do this they will involve themselves in a serious responsibility, for the shareholders will be entitled to claim the whole loss they sustain by the winding-up of the company. A. ALISON.

### OLD WHEEL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—Referring to a letter in last week's Journal, I beg to deny distinctly that I have ever made any unconditional promise to the Chairman or to the company to find additional capital. I should have considered Mr. Allison's circular too absurd to notice, and am only induced to send this to you from the publicity given to the affair in the Journal.—Salford Woolen Mills, Manchester. H. C. DRINKWATER.

### GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON).

SIR.—I shall be obliged by your allowing me to state, through the medium of the Journal, that my connection with this mine has ceased for some time. J. RICHARDS.  
Devon Great Consols Mines.

### THE ALDERLEY EDGE MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—In your notice of this mine, in last week's Journal, I observed you only put in a short paragraph of my report, which, in my opinion, did not convey sufficient particulars respecting the prospects of the mine. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if you will insert it in full in next week's Journal. S. OSBORNE.

Alderley Edge, near Manchester, March 2.  
Jan. 27.—By referring to my report presented to the general meeting of shareholders, in October last, you will observe I then stated that No. 1 bed of copper had been dislocated and thrown by the influence of a large crossing at a right angle to its former bearing, and had driven on its course, after having become productive, a distance of 5 fms. Since then the level has been extended 5 fms. further, at a point where we intersected a slide, again causing a fault or dislocation, and have had, in consequence, to drive a level for several fathoms on its course, for the purpose of proving the direction in which the copper is thrown; and until within the last few days (when we intersected a barytes branch) through ground of an unproductive character. The sandstone in the end is now becoming a cupiferous nature, and presents every appearance of again, ere long, being as productive as ever. In the slopes there is no change to notice since my last—still yielding ores of average quality, and showing every indication of continuing to do so for some time to come. At No. 2 bed there are two ends being driven, one east and the other west, both of which look remarkably well, laying open ground equal to any elsewhere in the mines; in fact, the percentage of the copper being so materially above the average of other places enables us to work ground containing poorer ores to advantage. At Oak's level, during the past month, in communicating with surface by means of a rise for the better ventilation of the end, we very fortunately passed through a bed of copper 4 ft. in thickness, which, I have no doubt, the run of the bed bored through previous to the last meeting; consequently, there is every reason to expect it to increase in thickness as we advance in that direction, the bed at that point being 24 feet thick. At the lead works the mills, with all machinery attached, are going on as usual, and dressing the lead as fast and satisfactorily as can be reasonably expected under existing circumstances.—S. OSBORNE.

### GOLD MINING IN WALES.

SIR.—If your correspondent, "A. B." (Narberth), will refer to the Annual Review of 1862, he will find my remarks were pointed at the numerous projects "started about that time for the more extensive working of the numerous projects" started about that time for the more extensive working of the numerous projects "started about that time for the more extensive working of the numerous projects" started about that time for the more extensive working of the numerous projects. J. Y. WATSON.  
St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, Feb. 27.

### Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The two-monthly meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. W. BAWDEN in the chair.

Mr. D. COHEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the two months (Dec. and Jan.) was submitted, which showed a profit of 753l. 5s. 6d. The balance-sheet showed a debit balance of 437l. 19s. 10d.

The reports of the agents were read, as follows:—

Feb. 24.—The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 142; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mud, prill, and tin, a kindly lode, and indicates being productive in depth. In consequence of an increase of water in the 82 north we have suspended the 142 for the present, and are making preparation to erect a balist-bob at the 94 to assist the engine-rods, in order to put in larger plunger-poles; after this work is complete we can pump out three more water, which will enable us to resume the drainage of the 142, also to sink the engine-shaft 12 or 24 fms. in depth. The 142 north is driven from shaft 54 fms.; the lode is unproductive for the first 42 fms.; in the last 12 fms. the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4l. per fm. for tin. The 142 is driven 41 fms. south of engine-shaft; the first 6 fms. lode 2 ft. wide, worth on an average 6l. per fm. for tin; the last 35 fms. the lode is small and unproductive. The 130 is driven north 59 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 19 fms. is worth on an average 6l. per fm.; the end is at present poor. The slopes in the back of this level have fallen off in value the last month by 40 to 60l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 130 south is driven 64 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 12 fms. has been driven through tin ground, varying from 8l. to 40l. per fm.; the last 12 fms. the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth from 8l. to 12l. per fm. The 118 north is driven 102 fms.; this level has opened up some good deposits of copper ore, and of a kindly character; about 6 fms. behind the end four men are stopping the back for 6 fms. in length; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. for copper. The 118 south is driven 75 fms.; the first 37 fms. of which is unproductive; the next 24 fms. is driven through tin ground, varying from 2 to 40l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. 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The 118 south is driven 75 fms.; the first 37 fms. of which is unproductive; the next 24 fms. is driven through tin ground, varying from 2 to 40l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 142 is driven 41 fms. south of engine-shaft; the first 6 fms. lode 2 ft. wide, worth on an average 6l. per fm. for tin; the last 35 fms. the lode is small and unproductive. The 130 is driven north 59 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 19 fms. is worth on an average 6l. per fm.; the end is at present poor. The slopes in the back of this level have fallen off in value the last month by 40 to 60l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 130 south is driven 64 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 12 fms. has been driven through tin ground, varying from 8l. to 40l. per fm.; the last 12 fms. the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth from 8l. to 12l. per fm. The 118 north is driven 102 fms.; this level has opened up some good deposits of copper ore, and of a kindly character; about 6 fms. behind the end four men are stopping the back for 6 fms. in length; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. for copper. The 118 south is driven 75 fms.; the first 37 fms. of which is unproductive; the next 24 fms. is driven through tin ground, varying from 2 to 40l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 142 is driven 41 fms. south of engine-shaft; the first 6 fms. lode 2 ft. wide, worth on an average 6l. per fm. for tin; the last 35 fms. the lode is small and unproductive. The 130 is driven north 59 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 19 fms. is worth on an average 6l. per fm.; the end is at present poor. The slopes in the back of this level have fallen off in value the last month by 40 to 60l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 130 south is driven 64 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 12 fms. has been driven through tin ground, varying from 8l. to 40l. per fm.; the last 12 fms. the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth from 8l. to 12l. per fm. The 118 north is driven 102 fms.; this level has opened up some good deposits of copper ore, and of a kindly character; about 6 fms. behind the end four men are stopping the back for 6 fms. in length; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. for copper. The 118 south is driven 75 fms.; the first 37 fms. of which is unproductive; the next 24 fms. is driven through tin ground, varying from 2 to 40l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 142 is driven 41 fms. south of engine-shaft; the first 6 fms. lode 2 ft. wide, worth on an average 6l. per fm. for tin; the last 35 fms. the lode is small and unproductive. The 130 is driven north 59 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 19 fms. is worth on an average 6l. per fm.; the end is at present poor. The slopes in the back of this level have fallen off in value the last month by 40 to 60l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 130 south is driven 64 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 12 fms. has been driven through tin ground, varying from 8l. to 40l. per fm.; the last 12 fms. the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth from 8l. to 12l. per fm. The 118 north is driven 102 fms.; this level has opened up some good deposits of copper ore, and of a kindly character; about 6 fms. behind the end four men are stopping the back for 6 fms. in length; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. for copper. The 118 south is driven 75 fms.; the first 37 fms. of which is unproductive; the next 24 fms. is driven through tin ground, varying from 2 to 40l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 142 is driven 41 fms. south of engine-shaft; the first 6 fms. lode 2 ft. wide, worth on an average 6l. per fm. for tin; the last 35 fms. the lode is small and unproductive. The 130 is driven north 59 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 19 fms. is worth on an average 6l. per fm.; the end is at present poor. The slopes in the back of this level have fallen off in value the last month by 40 to 60l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 130 south is driven 64 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 12 fms. has been driven through tin ground, varying from 8l. to 40l. per fm.; the last 12 fms. the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth from 8l. to 12l. per fm. The 118 north is driven 102 fms.; this level has opened up some good deposits of copper ore, and of a kindly character; about 6 fms. behind the end four men are stopping the back for 6 fms. in length; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. for copper. The 118 south is driven 75 fms.; the first 37 fms. of which is unproductive; the next 24 fms. is driven through tin ground, varying from 2 to 40l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 142 is driven 41 fms. south of engine-shaft; the first 6 fms. lode 2 ft. wide, worth on an average 6l. per fm. for tin; the last 35 fms. the lode is small and unproductive. The 130 is driven north 59 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 19 fms. is worth on an average 6l. per fm.; the end is at present poor. The slopes in the back of this level have fallen off in value the last month by 40 to 60l. per fm.; beyond this point the value is rising in the next steps. The 130 south is driven 64 fms.; the first 40 fms. is poor; the next 12 fms. has been driven through tin ground, varying from 8l. to 40l. per fm.; the last 12 fms. the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth from 8l. to 12l. per fm. The 118 north is driven 102 fms.; this level has opened











MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, March 2: The lode in the 62 east is 4 ft. wide, produced full  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of grey ore per fm., and presenting indications of an improving nature; the ground is, however, harder or driving than last month; set to six men,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fm., at 97. 100 per fm. The lode in the 62 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, iron, and spots

**NORTH TRESKERBY.**—Richard Pryor, John Tregoning, Thomas Jenkin, March 2. Tresidder's shaft is sunk 5 fathoms below the 90, and for the last 2 or 3 fathoms in hard bar of ground, but we are glad to say that within the last 2 feet in sinking we have met with a great improvement in the lode as well as in the ground. The lode in the

has become larger; it is 10 inches wide, and promising, being composed of mounds of peach, apatite, and tin ore—saving work. In Gilbert's cross-cut north, at the 40 east, the ground continuing easy, good progress is being made.

**SOUTH BULLER.**—J. Hosking, Feb. 27: The lode in Hodge's shaft, sinking below the 50, continues small; it is now 6 in. wide, composed of quartz and chlorite, with a little copper. According to the angle of the north lode, as seen at the 24, we are down at the depth where we expected to intersect it, but our not meeting with it was owing



we think, to its increased perpendicular from that level. The 40, driving west of Hodge's shaft, has a much better appearance than last week. The north branch, now 6 ft. from the south part, has improved; it is now about 5 in. wide, producing some rich stones of copper ore; the kindly appearance of the top, with the hope of shortly meeting with the junction formed by the north lode, lead us to anticipate a further improvement.

**SOUTH CAROLINA WHEAL HOOPER.**—Wm. C. Cook, Feb. 27: The 90 cross-cut north is re-set at 182. per fm.; last price, 201. per fm. The end is letting out a little water, which I take as a sign of being near the lode. The 62 west is re-set at 151. per fm., being an advance of 30s. on the former price; the lode is small, but the character of the ground about it is good for producing copper ore. I hope we shall soon see this end looking better.

**SOUTH CONDERLOW.**—J. Vivian, Feb. 27: I have set the engine-shaft to complete to the 10 for 907, and have taken on a staff of men to break tin stuff into clear and repair the shaft and the western whelm-shaft, and in the course of a week I hope everything will be got into good order, so that we may also be set to work on regular contract.

**SOUTH DAREN.**—J. Boudry, March 1: Our pay and setting being on Saturday last, the following bargains were let:—The ground in the winze below the 60 east, during the past month, has been rather harder for sinking than anticipated, consequently we have about 2 ft. more to sink to communicate with the 70, which, when done, will properly ventilate this part of the mine; set to four men, at 71. per fathom. The 50 to drive west, by four men, at 61. per fathom; the lode is 20 inches wide, consisting of a light clay-slate, carbonate of lime, with spots of lead and copper ore, and shows signs of improvement. The 40 to drive west, by six men, at 71. per fathom, 3 fms. or reach the winze; the ground at this point is a little harder for exploring, being of a dark killas, and which is congenial for the production of mineral; for the past week we have met with branches going off in a southerly direction, composed of spar, copper, and sulphur. No other change to notice in this level. To sink a winze below the 30 to meet the 40, by six men, at 81. per fathom; these two points are being pushed on as fast as the nature of the ground will admit, and a communication will be effected here as early as possible. The 30 to drive west, by six men, at 51. per fathom; during the past week we have met with another small cross-course, which has discovered the lode, and is at present rather poor for ore; the ground is more favourable for progress. To stop the back of the 30 west from the winze, by six men, at 75s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 40s. per fathom, and looks promising. To stop the back over the 30, east from the winze, by four men, at 65s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 25s. per fathom. To stop the back over the 30, east of ditto, at 70s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 12s. per fathom. The 20 to drive west, by four men, at 61. 10s. per fathom; the lode here is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of good clay-slate, copper, and carbonate of lime, yielding occasionally stones of lead, with an improving appearance. The shallow adit to drive west, by four men, at 51. per fathom; the lode is about 20 inches wide, from which we have in the past week broken some good stones of lead; the lode here carries a good footwall. In consequence of the severe frost during the past week our dressing operations have been quite at a stand-still. The weather is again favourable for dressing, and we are busy preparing another part of lead and copper. All the machinery in good working order.

**SOUTH DOLCOATH.**—W. Roberts, March 1: The 70 cross-cut north is progressing favourably. In the 30 east, on the counter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. In the 24 east the lode is small. The 36 and 24 fms. levels west are not yet through the rock. The tributors are raising and dressing their ores, and, according to present prospects, we shall sample more next than was sampled last time.

**SOUTH HERODFOOT.**—J. Wolferton, Feb. 27: We have met with a fine cross-course in sinking the shaft; it is 5 feet wide, underlies about 2 feet in a fathom, and is composed of quartz, peach, lime, munda, and good stones of copper ore, and altogether it is of a highly encouraging character.

**SOUTH KILMOREY.**—Thos. Pierce, Feb. 1: The trench, south from Butt's sump, is promising well. We have two veins, and nice ore in both, and from present appearances we may expect an improvement in the price. We have raised 45 cwt. of lead, worth 137. 10s. per ton.—Feb. 28: The mine continues to improve.

**SOUTH PANT-Y-GOF (Lead).**—J. Jones, Feb. 2: The 148 has been extended south 15 yards; the vein is regular, producing lead ore occasionally; the vein is 16 yards wide, composed of soft spar, clay, and lumps of ore; it lets out so much water at the end as to stop working for the present. I have put four men to cross west from the sump to get Cornely-Cae vein. We have sunk the new shaft about 12 yards from surface, and got through the hard ground, and reduced the price to 55s. per yard; this is considered the best piece of untried ground in the district.

**SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.**—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennett, Feb. 27: Setting Report: The adit level to drive west, by four men, at 21. 10s. per fm.; lode from 1 ft. to 1½ in. wide, of quartz and pryan, yielding a little tin. A cross-cut to drive south, by four men, at 31. per fm., where we hope in a few fathoms to cut some other lodes.

**SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.**—March 2: Youren's Lode: In Mitchell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 140 fm. level, the lode is 18 inches wide, consisting of spar, munda, and peach, with stones of ore. The lode in the 140 fathom level west is 15 inches wide, composed of spar and munda, and letting out more water than usual. The lode in the 130 west is 16 inches wide, yielding fully 2 tons of ore per fathom, and likely to 16 tons. We have four stopes over the back of the 130 west, working by twenty-four men, each stope yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 120 west the lode is 15 inches wide, producing a little copper ore, and is kindly in appearance. The lode in the winze, sinking in the bottom of the 120 west, is 18 inches wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 110 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze, below the 110 west, is 20 inches wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 100 west the lode is 1 ft. wide—unproductive. The lode in the winze, below the 90 fm. level west, is 16 inches wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, and likely to 16 tons. The lode is very hard.—South Lode: In the rise over the back of the 140 east the lode is small and unproductive; we expect to hole this to the winze before the week is out. The lode in the 130 west is 15 inches wide, composed of peach, white iron, spar, and munda. In the rise over the back of the 120 east the lode is 20 inches wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 110 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, soft spar, pryan, and munda. The lode in the 100 east is 3 ft. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and munda—unproductive.

**ST. DAY UNITED.**—E. Ralph, J. Cook, J. Gilbert, Feb. 27: In the 184 east, east of Oppe's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth full 40s. per fm. In the 184 east, west of No. 1 winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. In the 184 east, east of Billing's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm. In the 174 east, west of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 174 east, west of Billing's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing a little tin. In the winze below the 164, west of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. In the 164 east, west of shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the 164 east, west of Oppe's, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 154 east, west of Trussell's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, stamping work for tin. In the 90 west, west of Harris's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing some good tin. In the 90 west, west of Cornish's cross-cut, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. In the 140 east, west of Blaise Pool engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In Richard's shaft, sinking below the 130, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. There is no change to notice in any other place.

**ST. IVE'S WHEAL ALLEN.**—J. Nancarrow, J. Bryant, March 2: We have commenced sinking a winze below the 10 fms. level, but have not yet broken any tin. The lode in the 10 east looks better, and yields a little tin. The lode in the 20 west is small and unproductive; the stope in the back is worth 8s. per fm. The 20 east is improved; the lode is now 1½ ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm. The stope above the 30 is worth 4s. 4d. per fm. The carbons in the 20, east of Giesler's, is worth 12s. per fm. Charles Frederick's stope is worth 6s. per fm. The ends at Richard's are without alteration.

**ST. JUST CONSOLS.**—John Carthew, W. Williams, March 2: Our pay and setting went off well on Saturday last; but for the frost, which rather interfered with our tin dressing, we should have been able to say we were doing well. The 22 lbs. of tin, amounting to 59s. 5d. 6d. The frost being gone, the stamps now are doing better also for working the tyes and frames. The Guide lode is still looking well; the men are raising large quantities of tin stuff; about 6 fathoms below where we are breaking the tin there is a very good branch of tin, which we have not been yet enabled to work, but now we have apparatus completed, we shall put some men to commence operations on the tin ground at once. In one of the old shafts near the Guide lode we have been informed there is a good lode. We intend clearing up the new frames for dressing; they are in progress, as the present frames cannot dispatch all the tin stuff we can have to stamp.

**ST. JUST UNITED.**—John Carthew, March 3: Engine-shaft: We are driving the 62 and 50 west in very kindly thorough; the lode is 3 ft. wide; to the east of the shaft in these levels we are stopping on tin ground; the lode is 3 ft. wide. Below the 40 west we are sinking a winze, now down 11 fms. below the level, at present in a fine looking tin lode—we have had a good lode all the way sinking. We have a rise in back of the 62 against this winze, which we hope to hole next month, when we shall be in a good position for working this ground, and extending west into the killas, to see what copper we can find. At present we cannot work satisfactorily on account of its being so hot and badly ventilated. To clear these levels and lay tramroads has been a most expensive job, but from the appearance of the lode I don't but we shall be handsomely repaid for our outlay. East from the cross-cut from the engine-shaft we are clearing the 62 on the Little Bounds lode. We have got over the deads into the end, and seen the lode, which will pay well for working. We are driving the 62 west from the North Lode shaft, on the Little Bounds lode, which will meet the end we are now clearing to the east from engine-shaft; in this end we have a kindly tin lode, 2 ft. wide.—Red Dipper Shaft: From the 62 east, we are clearing the 62 east, on the back lode; when this is cleared we shall have a winze down from the 40, as the old miners left a good lode holding down in bottom of that level. We are driving the 62 east, expecting to cut Wheel Dower lode every day. We are driving the 40 east on Wheel Dower; a good run of tin ground in the end and back over. North and south from this shaft we are driving the 40 on Wheel Owl lode, which is opening tribute ground in each end. The 30 north we are also driving on a good lode, and the deep adit, north from West Back shaft, on Wheel Owl lode, is in a fine run of tin ground. We are sinking a winze below this level, and rising in back of the 30 against it. When this winze is holed through we shall employ several more men at this point.

**TIN HILL.**—W. H. Wilcock, Capt. Martyn, March 2: A lode has been intersected in the bottom cross-cut; we are not quite through it yet, but as capel is appearing it appears to be about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, pryan, and tin ore, worth of the latter 4s. per fathom. This discovery is of great importance and taken in regard to its connection with the other lodes, and the evidence it affords of the mineralised nature of the ground, is very valuable. I am very impatient as to the erection of the stamps, as until then all our discoveries only add to our pile of tin at auction, which is daily accumulating.

**Capt. Martyn, March 3:** Since I wrote you last we have sunk the eastern shaft to the water level, and in driving the deep cross-cut have cut 7 feet wide, good saving work for tin, worth 3 to 4 cwt. per 100 sacks. We are still driving north, as we have every prospect of meeting with more lodes in that direction. At the western shaft we have cut another lode, about 1½ ft. wide, saving work for tin; we expect to cut another lode here in about a week. The lodes are all looking well, and promising for a good and lasting mine. The carpenters will commence on Monday to erect eight heads of stamps and a wheel, which they will complete as soon as possible. Everything is going on well, and our prospects continue good.

**TOLVADEN.**—F. Gundry, March 3: Our prospects in this mine are still improving particularly in the deeper levels. We have met with the ore sooner by 10 fms. in the 90 than we did in the 80; the leader of one in the 90 has greatly improved in driving, and has increased in size from 3 in. to 3 ft. in width, and will now yield about 4 tons of strong yellow ore per fm., with every appearance of still improving as we drive east, as the stratum is evidently dipping east in the deeper levels, and from every appearance we may expect the lode to be much richer in deeper levels; the deeper we sink the more congenial the ground appears to be for larger deposits of ore than hitherto found in this mine. Our present produces of the ore for sale on the 10th are—51 tons, 5s. 4d.; 45 tons, 5s. 4d.; 26 tons, 9s. 9d.; 15½ tons—these produces are of a much higher percentage than the former. The ore discovered in the 67 was about 3 fms. long, in the 80 it is 21 fms. in length, and in the 90 apparently it will increase in proportion.

**TRENCROM.**—William Arthur, March 3: The lode in the 110 fathom level, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 12 inches wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 100 fathom level, east of Hodge's shaft, is 18 inches wide, worth 5s. 6d. per fathom. The lode in the 90 fathom level, east of Hodge's shaft, is 14 inches wide, worth 6s. per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of Hodge's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing work for tin. The lode in the 70 east is 14 inches wide, with a little tin. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 70, east of Hodge's shaft, is 15 inches wide—saving work for tin. The lode in the 60,

east of Hodge's, is 18 inches wide, worth 8s. per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of Hodge's, is 15 inches wide, worth 6s. per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of the above shaft, is 15 inches wide—saving work for tin, with an improved appearance. The men are now driving west on the north lode, recently cut in this end, but is not sufficiently opened on to give its value. The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 40, is 12 in. wide, worth for the whole length 6s. per fathom.

**TRELOWETH.**—Thomas Richards, March 3: The 124 fathom level end, driving east of sump-winze, is worth 7s. per fm. The 134 fm. level end, driving east of sump-winze, is worth 12s. per fm. The 144 fm. level end, driving west of sump-winze, is worth 25s. per fathom. The sump-winze, sinking below the 144, is worth 25s. per fathom. No improvement in the other parts of the mine.

**TREWEATHA.**—T. Foote, J. Scoble, March 1: In consequence of the bucket rod breaking the water rose considerably, but is now forked to within 12 ft. of the back of the 20. We have put new wood rods in one lift, and are making preparations for wood rods in the other, and with which we hope to fork the water. We hope to be able to put some of the men to work in their places in the 30 in the early part of next week. The water in the old mine is still gradually sinking, and we have cleared the 33 from the footway-shaft to the engine-shaft, which has given good ventilation, and permits an inspection of this part of the mine where necessary.

**THROD-Y-RHWY.**—C. H. Jones, Feb. 29: The ground in the north cross-cut continues easy for driving; labour, however, is advancing, and becoming scanty from the large drain for the railway (Kildwell branch). Any change in the ground likely to be productive of ore shall be immediately communicated.

**TRUMET UNITED.**—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 27: The lode in the 60 west is 6 in. wide, yielding a little tin. The lode in the 80 west is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 38 west is split into branches. The lode in the 25 west is small, but tinny. The lode in the 15 west is 8 in. wide, yielding good work for tin, worth 8s. per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the 15 west is worth 5s. per fm. The lode in the back of the 15 is worth 10s. per fm.

**TWELVE APOSTLES.**—T. Williams, H. Williams, March 3.—No. 1 Shaft: No alteration to report at the 47. The workings at the 40, if anything, are looking better than last week.—No. 2 Shaft: The hard cross-cut north is of promising appearance, but progressing slowly.—Edward Roberts's Pitch: The timbering being completed, we are now getting away the lead; upon working it we find it to improve—7 tons per fathom. The cross-cut south is looking remarkably well. Although there is no lead to value, there is every indication of a body being near at hand; the forebore is very rich in flookan and spar. Richard Williams's pitch has very much improved since last report, and is now fairly worth 8 tons per fathom, and it seems likely to continue. Bellie's level continues to improve; the white lead also continues in the forebore, but the water is very troublesome. We have a run of lead for 15 yards along the floor of this level; but we cannot get at it for the water. Enoch Bellie's, and the other pitches in this shaft, same as former reports.—No. 3 Shaft: No alteration. West Miners shaft as last reported. Day level as last report.—No. 1 Rock: Believing we were too shallow for the lode to bear, we have commenced driving out from the bottom of the shaft, so as to intersect the lode.—No. 2 Shaft: We have cut into a joint bearing lead, and have commenced driving to follow it. Although the lead has disappeared, it will be some time before we can get our washers thoroughly to work, the mine and partially washed ore having been from them.

**TYWARHALL.**—John Nicholls, Feb. 23: Your favour of the 19th inst. came duly to hand, and I should have replied to it before, but have been daily expecting to cut through the lode in the 90 cross-cut; however, I am very pleased to state it is not yet cut through; so far as cut into (about 2 feet) it will yield full 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 6s. or 7s. per ton, or in other words, 20s. per fathom. Immediately it is cut through I will inform you of its real value. This lode has been very productive in some of the upper levels, but where it has run through in the 80 is poor; it is about 5 feet south of the lode we sunk James's shaft on.

—John Nicholls, March 1: Your letter is to hand, and in reply I beg to state that James's shaft is only sunk to the 90, from which point a cross-cut is being driven south, and is now on the south lode, which we value, so far as cut into, at 3½ tons per fathom. This lode is fairly proved in the 80, there being some of fathoms driven on it. Immediately opposite James's shaft it is not driven on, the level being on Taylor's lode; however, at this point it is also fairly proved, there being a cross-cut put through it, and extended to the 100 fathom level. The report was sent to Mr. Westcott last week, at Bristol Hotel, and I thought as he was in London one report would suffice.

—J. Nicholls, J. Daw, J. Hall, March 1: The cross-cut north from the 30 east has not yet intersected the main lode; the ground is easy and congenial for mineral. The lode in the 40 east is at present small and poor. The stope in the back of the 40 is producing about 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40 winze has considerably fallen off in value; it is now worth about ¼ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 east is disordered by a slide, and at present unproductive. The rise in the back of this level is producing about 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the 60 is yielding about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 90 east is at present poor. The stope in the back of this level is producing about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 90 cross-cut, south from James's shaft, is in the lode about 4 ft., but not yet through it; so far as we value it at 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The 70, west of James's, is poor. The 80, west of Haynes's, contains some stones of ore, but not enough to value. The cross-cut, south from the 70 west, has not as yet cut any lode. The 60, west of Haynes's, is unproductive. The pitches are yielding about the same quantity of ore as for some time past. The machinery is all in good order, and working satisfactorily.

**VALE OF TOWN.**—T. Harrey, March 1: The lode in the 124, north of Clay's engine-shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and blende ore, in paying quantity. The lode in the same level, south of No. 1 winze, is 1½ ft. wide, producing a small quantity of blende, with atoms of lead ore. Bray's pitch in back of the said level, north of No. 1 winze, is worth 3 tons of blende per fm. Jones's pitch in back of the said level, south of No. 1 winze, is worth 1 ton of blende ore per fm. The lode in the 110, south of said shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, all of which is saving work for blende. Crossman's pitch in back of the 100, south of the said shaft, is worth 3½ tons of blende per fm. Stickland's pitch in back of the 100, north of Field's shaft, is worth 3 tons of blende per fm. Field's shaft, sinking below the 100, is worth 4 tons of blende per fm. for the length of the shaft, 12 feet. Williams's pitch in back of the same, south of the said shaft, is as last reported, worth 2 tons of blende per fm. Gilbert's pitch in back of the said level, south of boundary, is worth 2 tons of blende per fm. Morris's pitch in back of the 90, south of boundary, is worth 3½ tons of blende per fm. We have put two men in back of the 60, north of Field's shaft, to raise barytes; the lode is of great width, yielding about 8 tons per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine. We are shipping, per schooner, a cargo of tin ore.

**WHEAL ALLEN.**—John Taylor, March 3: The following bargains were set on Friday, Feb. 26.—The 72, east of Bishop's, by six men, at 20s. per fathom; lode unproductive, but expected to improve shortly; the lode in the stope in back of this level is 1½ ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom; set to two men, at 21. 15s. The stope in bottom of the 62, east of shaft, is worth 10s. per fathom; set to four men, at 31. The 62 east is set to four men, at 9s. per fathom; lode worth 9s. per fathom. The 62 east is set to two men, at 13s. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 10s. The stope in back of this level are worth 8s. per fathom; stopping by four men, at 51. At Bellie's shaft, the lode is divided and carried to the 55, and quality; in the western end we have commenced cutting pit. The 45 is set to drive east to four men, at 71. per fathom; lode kindly, yielding saving work for tin. At the engine-shaft the cross-cut is driven north in the 55, towards the lode, 4 fms., and we expect to cut the lode in two or three weeks' time; driving by six men, at 12s. per fm. The winze in the 45, east of cross-cut, is down 5 fathoms; lode worth 25s. per fathom for length of the winze—10 feet; sinking by six men, at 34s. The stope in back of the 45, east of shaft, is worth 11s. per fathom; stopping by four men, at 61. 5s. Our tribute pitches in back of the 100, north of Field's shaft, is worth 3 tons of blende per fm. The lode in the 100, west of shaft, has considerably improved; it is now 2 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fathom; driving by six men, at 71. The lode in back of this level is 2 ft. wide, worth 13s. per fathom; stopping by four men, at 31. 10s. The lode in the winze in the 90, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fathom; now down 54 fms.; sinking by four men, at 61. per fm. The lode in the 90, west of Hill's, is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive; this end has passed through a piece of profitable ground for 25 fathoms long. The 90 is set to drive to two men, at 20s. per fathom; opening tribute ground. Our shaft in the 100, we purpose calling Grenfell's; it is sunk 3 fms. 2 ft. below the 100 level; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom; sinking by eight men, at 16s. We have set two pitches in the 10, working by four men, at 9s. in 11.

**WEST BASSET.**—Wm. Roberts, March 1: We have commenced sinking Thomas's engine-shaft under the 154; in the lode it is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, pryan, peach, munda, and a little tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 144 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, saving work for tin. In the 114, west of Grenville's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present unproductive. The lode in the 34 west is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and is likely to be a hole down to the rise, which will drain the water off. The lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.—Caunter Lode: In the 52, west of the cross-cut from Thomas's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In other parts nothing new since my last.

**WEST NANTY.**—March 2: Saturday being our setting-day the following bargains were set:—The engine-shaft was set to twelve men, at 18s. per fathom, for 9 ft. in extent; the surface water continues to trouble us much, and we were not able to sink for more than a fortnight in the last month in consequence. The 10, east of Hill's, we hope to be able to bore a hole down to the rise, which will drain the water off. We hope to get through before we shall have communication between the shaft and the rise, which we hope will be soon effected; the rise is set to seven men, at 9s. per fathom. The level going west of cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, is set to six men, at 61. 15s. per fathom for 7 fathoms stent; the ground here at present commands more price, owing to the bad air. The part of the lode we are carrying in driving this level produces good ore. There have been some of the lode, east of the cross-cut 8 fms. 2 ft., and the welling-bob is finished; the masons are now building the block and the block in the 20, and the welling-bob is finished; the masons are now building the block at the top of the engine-shaft, and as soon as this is finished we shall begin to build the slides, &c.

**WEST PAR CONSOLS.**—W. Woolcock, March 3: We have cut into the lode in the 80, east of Dawkes's shaft, to the west of the cross-course alluded to in my report last week, and find it to be from 8 to 10 in. wide, composed of peach, spar, and munda, with a little tin; the water is highly mineralised, and flowing freely from the bottom of the cut, which is a very favourable indication. There is no change in the cross-cut in this level during the week. The lode in the 65 east is becoming more settled; it is about 2 feet wide, producing 1½ cwt. of tin per 100 sacks, and looking kindly to improve. The lode in the 55 east is 1 foot wide, also producing 1½ cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; I have suspended the driving of this end for a short time, and put the men to stop the back of the same level. The stope in back of the 65 and the 55 will produce on an average 2½ cwt. of tin per 100 sacks.

**WEST WHEAL KITTY.**—J. Vivian, E. Thomas, Feb. 18: The lode in the deep adit west is 2 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and worth for copper and tin about 10s. per fathom; set at 71. per fathom. The lode in the middle adit is 6 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin and copper ore, about 25 fms. in advance of the deep adit; set at 81. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the shallow adit, about 8 fms. in advance of the middle adit, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth about 10s. per fathom; set at 91. per fathom. The deep adit is 55 fathoms from surface, the middle adit 45 fathoms, and the shallow adit 35 fathoms, all of which are getting deeper as we get west into the hill.—[Since the above was written the mine has much improved.]

**WEST WHEAL MARTHA.**—Henry Rickard, March 3: We have succeeded in letting down some more of the water from the western shaft, but not sufficient to admit of my going into the bottom, the ground being easy for progress. We have not yet holed the rise to Hall's pitch, which is looking well, but when completed will enable us to take away the ores at greater speed. In the 40, west from Kelly Hole, no lode has been taken down since passing through the cross-course, but shall do so against Saturday next, our setting-day. In the 40 east the lode is producing munda, with good stones of ore of good quality. The tribute pitches at Kelly Hole have improved during the past week. We are busily engaged in dressing, crushing, and taking the ore to quay. All the machinery on the mine is well.

**WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.**—March 3: Taylor's sumpmen are getting on in sinking Taylor's engine-shaft below the 65 fm. level as fast as possible. In stripping down the south part of the lode, in the 65 fm. level, we find it split into branches, and not producing much ore; the south branch is still taking off south. We have three stopes over

the back of the 65 fathom level, working by eighteen men. Cocking's stope is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom; Vincent's stope 1 ton; and Rule's stope 4 tons per fathom. In the adit level west of Taylor's engine-shaft, 9 fms. below the 50 fm. level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom, and is very promising for driving. In the rise over the 65, west of Wheel Haven shaft, the lode has not been taken down.

**WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.**—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Feb. 26: We have put in a new balance-bell and cleaned the boilers, by which we anticipate a cessation of break-ages, and also save some coals. The lode in the 58 west is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, of quartz, pryan, &c., with good stones of ore. We are hoping now to make much more progress with the 58 fathom level, both east and west of Charles's shaft, where we hope to have some improvement.

**WHEAL AGAR.**—W. Roberts, Feb. 29: The following network bargains were set on Friday last:—Sinking Winslow engine-shaft below the 100, by nine men, at 55s. per fm.; driving the 100 cross-cut, south of western shaft, by nine men, at 91. per fm.; driving the 100, east of Winslow shaft, by four men, at 71. per fm.; driving the 100, west of Winslow shaft, by two men, at 121. per fm.; driving the 90, south of Winslow shaft, by four men, at 111. per fm.; driving the 90, west of Winslow shaft, by two men, at 51. per fm.; stopping the back of the 90, west of Winslow shaft, by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm.; driving the 90, east of western shaft, by four men, at 121. per fm.; driving the 80, east of whelm-shaft, by four men, at 61. per fm.; driving the 60, west of cross-cut, by two men, at 61. per fm.; driving the adit, west of whelm-shaft, by two men, at 81. per fm.; driving the adit, east of whelm-shaft, by two men, at 51. per fm. In the 100, east of Winslow shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, munda, and occasional stones of ore, a very promising lode. The stope in the back of the 90 is looking well, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We are now preparing to sample the tin stuff broken under the 70, west of old whelm-shaft, to ascertain its value, before we resume stopping again.

**WHEAL ARTHUR.**—T. Carpenter, March 3: Old Lode: The lode in the 60 west, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, consisting of spar, munda, peach, and stones of copper ore, driving by six men, at 71. per fm. The lode in the 10 west, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, munda, and copper ore, worth of the latter 1½ ton per fm.; working by four men, at 41. 10s. per fm. The lode in Harris's stope, in back of the 10 west, is 5 ft. wide, consisting of spar, capel, munda, and copper ore, worth of the latter 3 tons per fm.; working by six men, at 31. per fm.—Edward Lode: The lode in Prout's stope, in back of the 60 east, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, munda, and copper ore, worth of the latter 1 ton per fm.; working by two men, at 31. per fm. We are making every preparation to get a parcel of ore ready to sample by the end of this month.

**WHEAL CREBOIL.**—J. Gifford, March 1: The shaftmen have completed the squaring of the shaft to the 96, and have commenced driving both east and west by the side of the lode. We hope to have the punch-rod complete to the 96 by the middle or latter part of next week. In the 81 east the men are driving by the side of the lode; the lode has not been taken down since last reported. In the 72 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of capels and munda, with a little copper ore intermixed, but not enough to value, although a very kindly lode.

**WHEAL DAMSEL.**—Richard Fryer, Feb. 27: Since the last meeting we have completed the sinking of Dunster's shaft to the 10, and driven the level east of the same 3½ fathoms, on a lode 18 inches wide, 9 feet of which has been worth from 8s. to 9s. per fathom. The lode in the present end is disordered by a cross head, and only producing stones of copper ore; driving by three men and three boys. This level is driven west of shaft about 2 fathoms, where the lode is 2 feet wide, producing rich stones of ore; driving by three men and three boys; this end is east of the shoot of ore driven through in the adit level about 6 fathoms, and, judging from the indications that the end presents, an improvement may be shortly expected at this point. Within the last day or two we have met with a small cross-course in the dead-end level east of shaft, which has met the lode. The men are now engaged in driving north, believing it to be in that direction, and have rich spots of red oxide of ore in the cross-course, indicating that the lode is near; driving by two men and two boys; this end is about 60 fathoms west of the county cross-course, in which there is every reason to expect a course of ore. The lode in the stope in bottom of the adit level, and west of shaft, is worth 8s. per fathom; stopping by two men and two boys.—North Lode: The lode in the deep adit level, east of cross-cut, is at present small and poor. The lode in the 100 east, in the end is driven east of the cross-cut 15 fathoms, and for the most of the distance in a fine-looking gossan lode, which has at times yielded some rich squats of copper ore; driving by two men. In conclusion, I consider our bargains to be looking very promising, and should strongly recommend the sinking of Dunster's shaft to the 20, as the first rich and continuous course of ore was met with in the old lode in sinking from the 10 to the 20. I still think by continuing on our present mode of working we shall yet meet with some discoveries that will pay the adventurers for their outlay.

**WHEAL ESTHER UNITED.**—James Richards (of Colcharton Mine), March 3: This shaft is about 5 miles east from Bodmin, is very extensive, and contains a number of tin lodes. One of the lodes I found driven on is varying in width from 1 to 4 feet, and is full of splendid tin stuff, and from the small amount of workings yet made, I consider it needs no eulogy on its real merits, as the lode speaks for itself in language more plain than my pen can describe. This lode at its present depth is very rich, and the amount of tin at surface shows the prolific character of the lode. I have carefully examined the property, and can speak positively as to the high congeniality of the strata. There is another lode a few fathoms further north from the one last referred to, which struck my attention very much, which is 10 ft. wide, and full of excellent stuff; I broke a sample myself, and have had it assayed; the same will produce about 30 lbs. of tin to the ton. I have good reason to believe that most satisfactory results will be obtained from this lode when operated upon; it is my opinion that four discoveries have of late been made to surpass this.

**WHEAL EDWARD.**—Geo. Rowe, Feb. 27: We have passed through the cross-course in the 105 west; the lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, spotted with ore, but not sufficiently off from the influence of the cross-course to be of much value. The ground in the 92 west has a little improved; the part of the lode being carried is about 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore; the water is still flowing exceedingly strong and partly draining the winze below the 91 above, which we hope to resume shortly. The lode in the 81 west is making larger, and showing indications of improvement. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. We have resumed the drive of the 61 west by four men; the ground is of a congenial description, but the part of the lode being carried is at present unproductive. At the new south lode, in the 50 east, we are using every possible exertion with as many hands as the nature of the work will admit, both day and night, to form a communication in driving through the ground in Wheel Arthur, where we have laid open the lode, varying in value from 10s. to 20s. per fathom. The agent is quite alive to this improvement, and making preparations for wheeling away the ore and also stopping the back. The lode in the western end, same level, is improving, and producing good stones of ore.

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**WHEAL MORRIS.**—W. Bagelhol, Feb. 27: The ground in the 52 cross-cut, driving south of Crenmore shaft, is spare for driving; no lead yet. There is no change in the ground in Carter's shaft since last report. The lode in the 35, driving east of the above shaft, is split by a horse of granite; there is a rich leader of tin ore, the north part of the horse is 18 in. wide, worth 91. per fathom. The south part of the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 131. per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut, driving north in this level, is spare for driving. No. 1 slope, in the back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 91. per fathom. No. 2 slope, east of shaft, is worth 51. per fathom. No. 3 is worth 41. per fathom. The lode in the 25, driving east of the same shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 51. per fathom. No. 1 slope, in back of this level, is worth 51. per fathom. No. 2 is poor at present. No. 3 is worth 71. per fathom. In consequence of the severe frost here all tin dressing operations have been suspended for the last ten days, and the new stamps frozen up; to-day the weather is very mild, and we hope to resume dressing on Monday next.

**WHEAL FAR.**—John Beard, Feb. 29: Rabbiegh: The sumpmen have ceased and divided the shaft from the adit to the 10, and are making good progress in sinking below. The 10, east of this shaft, on the central lode, has been driven home to the cross-course, and a slope set in the back at 20s. per fathom; lode worth 31. per fathom. The slope in back of the 10, on Hosken's lode, is worth 31. per fathom; sloping at 11s. per fathom. The slope in back of this level, on the north part of the central lode, is worth 71. per fathom. The 10 east of this shaft, on Jenken's lode, is worth 51. per fathom. The 10 east, on south lode, is worth 31. per fathom. The slope in back of this level is worth 51. per fathom; sloping at 16s. per fathom. The adit level west, on Jenken's lode, is worth 41. per fathom. Our tribute pitches are yielding fair quantities of tinstuff, and our stamps are kept fully supplied.

**WHEAL POLLARD.**—W. C. Cook, Feb. 29: The lode in the engine-shaft is improving in appearance, and is now about 2 ft. wide, consisting of iron, prill, and a little goann, altogether of a very promising character, and I have no doubt we shall find it productive at a moderate depth. We are making about our usual progress in sinking.

**WHEAL POLMEAR.**—F. Barratt, Jun., March 3: The Quarry lode, in the 30 east, is 6 to 7 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore throughout, and looking very promising for a still further improvement. No alteration of importance in either of the other ends.

**WHEAL UNY.**—S. Conde, M. Rogers, Feb. 27: Tin Lode: We have set the 110, west of engine-shaft, to drive by six men, at 71. per fm., worth 121. per fm. for tin. We have resumed driving east at the 100, on the north part of the lode, by six men, at 181. per fathom, worth 201. per fm. We hope to resume driving the 100, west of engine-shaft, next week. The rise over the 50, east of engine-shaft, under Gooding's shaft, is up 13 fms.; set to six men, at 61. per fm. We hope to bring down the skip-road in Gooding's shaft to the 60 next week. Copper Lode: The 68, west of No. 3 shaft, is driving by four men, at 41. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, of a promising character, producing good stones of copper ore, but not to value. The 58, west of new engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 51. per fm.; the lode is of a more kindly appearance to improve soon. The new engine-shaft is sunk 1 fm. below the 58; sinking by six men, at 151. per fathom. We have resumed driving the cross-cut south at the 48, to intersect East Carn Brea new south lode, by four men, at 61. per fm.

**WHEAL YLOW.**—J. Tonkin, Wm. Johns, March 3: At the engine-shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The slopes over the deep adit, east and west of this shaft, are worth about 101. per fm. In the shallow adit, east of Perry's shaft, on the lead lode, we have an improvement; the lode will produce about 5 cwt. of good lead per fm., and when it comes in contact with the cross-course, a few fathoms before the present end, we hope for a further improvement.

**NORTH SHEPHERDS.**—This mine is at present attracting considerable attention. It is situated in the fashionable Chiverton district, adjoins the once celebrated Old Wheel Shepherds and East Wheel Rose, its operations are respectable and efficiently conducted, and the indications which it presents are of an unusually favourable character. So encouraging, indeed, that the manager (Capt. T. Richards), at the general meeting, held a few weeks since, stated "that the lode in North Shepherds was quite as promising as it was in Old Shepherds at the same depth, and that he believed North Shepherds would prove to be one of the richest mines in the district." It is confidently expected that during the present month the lode in the 16 fm. level below adit will be cut rich for silver-lead ore. When it is remembered that the shares in the mine adjoining rose from 101. to 16001. per share, a considerable advance in the market value of the shares in North Shepherds may be safely predicted.

**THE ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY.**—By a typographical error it was stated in last week's Journal that the debris from old workings of lead by the ancients, on the above company's property, on the Mendip Hills, consisted of some "40,000 cubic yards." The quantity should have been "some 400,000 cubic yards." As we believe this is the largest mass of debris from old workings known to exist in this or any other country, we give a quotation from the report of Mr. Evan Hopkins, F.G.S., on the point, which we think will be interesting to our readers:—"The area of the grant is about 25 acres, and it is estimated that in the depression of the ground there are in round numbers about 400,000 cubic yards of lead ore, stime, and slag, varying in thickness from a few feet to 40 feet. Allowing 1½ ton per cubic yard of the stime in its ordinary state, the total weight of the deposit will be upwards of 600,000 tons."

**THE CWMYNOG UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—A company has just been formed, under very favourable auspices, for the purpose of working and extending some extremely valuable mines in Cardiganshire. From the prospectus, which we publish, it will be seen that these mines could scarcely be more favourably situated, surrounded as they are by the following well-known mines, the East Darren, Darren, Bronfloyd, and Cwm-y-nog, the veins of the most important of which pass through these sets. The company has the great advantage of taking the mines with the most important works already completed upon them, and with crushing-mills, water-wheels, and pumping-machinery, &c., in full work; whilst ore is being raised and sold in considerable quantity from more than one point. This ore is peculiarly rich in silver, being now worth nearly 181. per ton, and is thus comparatively free from the fluctuations to which ore containing lead only is liable. Of the two mines in operation, one, the Cwm Darren, adjoins the celebrated Darren Mine, and is raising rich ore from the same veins. Here adit levels and shafts have been opened, and slopes are now profitably commenced, with the prospect of unusually good results shortly. At the other mine an adit level has been driven into the mountain on a large vein, also producing silver-lead ore, between which and another neighbouring rich vein a large and well-timbered shaft has been sunk to the depth of 30 yards, being well drained by a new and powerful water-wheel, which also drives the crusher. A cross-cut from the bottom of this shaft will in a few weeks cut the vein, and as the latter has, in the adit level above, increased greatly in value wherever a winze has been sunk even a few feet, the prospect of great value at the depth now attained appears unusually certain. The undertaking appears thoroughly bona fide. The direction is very respectable, and as the vendors receive for the entire property 3000 shares (of 51. each), and as the preliminary expenses will be confined solely to the actual outlay, there can be little doubt that this company will meet with the success which it appears thoroughly to deserve. We may add that Capt. W. Francis, in his report, says:—"The ore raised in the present working is very profitable, only requiring to be cleaned upon to make profits of many thousands a year. I have carefully examined the underground workings, and I give this not as an opinion, but as a fact."

**LOCHRYNE COPPER MINES (Scotland).**—We understand that Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, inspected these promising mines last week, on the part of the directors of the British Copper Company (Limited), and his report is very favourable.

**CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).**—The Right Hon. Lord Kingsale (the Chairman of the Cork and Kinale Railway) has joined the board as Chairman. We understand that a great number of applications are being received daily at the bankers from responsible parties, and that no applications will be received after Friday next, the 11th inst., on which day the share list positively closes for both London and the country.

**THE TIN STANDARD.**—Since our last report the price of English tin has not changed, though there were sellers of common tin at less than the quotations. The failure of Messrs. Barker and Co., of Birmingham, has thrown a gloom over the metal of trade generally. The standards of ores have not been officially lowered, but the current rates are quite 3s. per cwt. on the standards below what were paid a fortnight since.—West Briton.

**RAILWAY CALLS.**—The amount falling due in March is considerably below the average, being only 379,8871.—making already called in 1864, 2,181,4371.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In reply to numerous enquiries, permit me to state there is no foundation whatever for the statement which appeared in the Journal of last week, that we shall have a mild, genial spring. The general character of the spring, summer, and autumn will be, as I have over and over again asserted, very bad indeed. Neither do I see any reason to alter one single statement I have previously made in reference to the meteorological character of the year; should, however, any phenomenon occur to alter the order of things, I shall surely know about it first, and will not fail to make it public through the Journal. I admit it is melancholy enough for me to stand alone in this particular branch of science, and to foretell a cold, wet year for a nation with a dense population like England; but Nature will take care of herself: leave man alone in his blind, selfish, ignorant course, he would rob the soil of its rights, pollute the rivers with the elements he receives in shape of food, and carry on his devastations in every direction. In a word, if man were left to himself, he would exhaust the soil, and destroy his own resources for years. The still, small voice of Nature says, "Stop your course, I do not understand your selfish ways; the soil must have its rest, therefore I have ordained these wet cold years at intervals for that purpose, as a matter of protection, not for yourself, but for your preservation. I want you to understand my ways, then we shall go hand in hand together, and you will obtain all the benefit. The chastisement you will get this year will, perhaps, induce you to learn wisdom and understanding."

With regard to the weather, I stated in my last that we should have some snow and rains; well, this has been correct. The winds have gone off in light local gales. For the future, the weather will be changeable, then some frosts, with some winds about the 5th; again, from the 10th to the 15th, also windy. In conclusion, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I refuse to enter into any correspondence whatever as to my discoveries. On the other hand, if any party desire to discuss the probable character of the weather for the approaching seasons on their own theories, I must, during such a question, remain a silent observer.

26, Throgmorton-street, March 3. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E., Author of the "Climate of England."

\* With this week's Journal is published a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—a Plan of the Cape Cornwall St. Just United Mining District; the Geological Society of London; the London Association of Foremen Engineers; Precipitation of Copper; Lining Iron Tubes; Solid Metal Tubing; Perfection of the Printing Telegraph; Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture; the Industrial Resources of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees Districts; the Useful Metals and their Alloys; Our First Iron Shipbuilder; Blasting by Electricity; Improvements in Pumping Machinery (with Engraving); Treating Mineral Oils; Tin-Plates; Treating Ores in Colorado; Reports from Foreign Mines, &c.

\* With the Journal of Feb. 20 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—History of Mining Operations in Teesdale; the Actual State of the Works in the Mount Ceniz Tunnel, and Description of the Machinery employed; Mining in South Australia; Gold Mining in Victoria; the Marquitta Mining Company meeting; War and the Metal Trades; the Grylls Mining District, with Plan; Foreign Mining Reports, &c.

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 4, 1864.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	BRASS.		Per lb.
Best selected.....	p. ton	111 0 0	Sheets.....	10 1/2-11 1/4	
Tough cake.....	"	108 0 0	Wire.....	10 1/2	
Tile.....	"	108 0 0	Tubes.....	11 1/4-12	
Burra Burra.....	"	110 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL.		
Copper wire.....	p. lb.	0 1 1/2	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 15 10 0		
ditto.....	"	0 2	(hammered) 16 0 0-18 0 0		
Sheeting & bolts p. ton	115 0 0		Ditto in faggots.....	17 0 0-18 0 0	
Bottoms.....	120 0 0		English, Spring.....	18 0 0-23 0 0	
Old (Exchange).....	101 0 0		Bessemer's, Engineers Tool 44 0 0		
IRON.			Spindle.....	30 0 0	
Barrow, in London.....	8 15 0	9 0 0	QUICKSILVER.....	7 0 0 p. bottle	
Ditto, to arrive.....	9 0 0		SPELTHER.		
Nail rods.....	9 10 0	10 0 0	Foreign.....	22 10 0	
" Stafford, in London	11 0 0	11 10 0	To arrive.....	22 10 0-23 0 0	
Bars ditto.....	11 0 0	11 10 0	ZINC.		
Hoops ditto.....	12 0 0	12 10 0	In sheets.....	26 10 0 27 0 0	
Sheets, single.....	13 0 0	13 10 0	TIN.		
Pig No. 1, in Wales.....	4 10 0		English, blocks.....	116 0 0	
Refined metal, ditto.....	4 0 0	5 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels).....	117 0 0	
Barrow, common, ditto.....	7 15 0	8 5 0	Ditto, Refined.....	121 0 0	
Ditto, merchant, in Tees.....	9 10 0		Banca.....	117 0 0	
Ditto, railway, in Wales.....	7 15 0	8 0 0	Straits.....	116 0 0	
Ditto, Swed. in London.....	12 10 0	13 0 0	TIN-PLATES.		
To arrive.....	13 0 0		IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 11 0-1 13 0		
Pig No. 1, in Clyde.....	2 17 0	3 2 6	IX Ditto 1st quality.....	1 17 0-1 19 0	
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....	3 3 0	3 6 0	IX Ditto 2d quality.....	1 9 0-1 10 6	
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees.....	3 2 0	3 4 0	IX Ditto 2d quality.....	1 15 0-1 16 6	
Railway chairs.....	10 0 0	15 0 0	IX Coke.....	1 6 0-1 7 6	
" spikes.....	11 0 0	12 0 0	IX Ditto.....	1 12 0-1 13 6	
LEAD.			Canada plates.....	p. ton 12 0 0	
English Pig, ordry. soft.....	21 10 0	21 15 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Ditto (WB).....	22 0 0	22 7 6	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 9 1/4-10d.		
Ditto sheet.....	22 0 0		Sheets.....	p. lb. 9 1/4-10d.	
Ditto rod.....	21 10 0	22 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs.....		
Ditto white.....	26 0 0	27 0 0	In London.....	7 0 0-7 10 0	
Ditto patent shot.....	24 0 0		At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		
Spanish.....	21 0 0				

**REMARKS.**—The Metal Market has not yet shown much sign of improvement under the easier Money Market, and business generally during the week has been dull and inactive, and but few transactions of any importance have occurred. However, it cannot be expected that the metal trade will at once resume its former activity, as it must necessarily take time before this can occur, especially as affairs on the Continent remain still in a very unsatisfactory state, and the proposed conference has not yet been finally settled. It is hoped that the next mail may bring in good orders from India, as the intelligence from thence continues more favourable, and that soon a revival may take place in the Indian trade generally. We trust also that as the spring advances a more prosperous state of affairs may arise in commerce generally, and in which the metal trade may receive its full share.

**COPPER.**—On the 1st inst. the smelters announced a reduction of 51. per ton, making present prices for tough cake, tile, and ingot, 1081.; for best selected, 1111., and for sheet and sheathing 1151. per ton. This will tend in great measure to strengthen the market, as previously several second-hand parcels were pressing on the market at 31. to 41. under fixed rates, and the present reduction will enable buyers to operate at greater advantage; and, should orders come in as expected from India, the market will become much firmer than it has been for some time.

**IRON.**—There is no doubt that orders for manufactured iron are becoming scarce, and, as former contracts are being completed, the want of them is beginning to be felt. The smaller makers, who depend greatly on local buyers, are accepting 5s. to 10s. under the regular prices; and although this is by no means an uncommon thing for them to do, yet a month ago they would not have done so. Buyers are, no doubt, holding back in hopes of a reduction in prices are long; but at present the leading makers, who have still orders in hand, are firm. The actual export of manufactured iron was very large last year, and America was, and still is, a very large buyer. In Welsh iron the trade is moderately brisk, and makers have a fair amount of orders in hand. Buyers have not given out many specifications of late, but it is expected that an active demand will arise in the spring. Swedish iron is still looking well. Scotch pig-iron has continued to show depression during the week, and prices have still further declined. Early in the week the market stood at 59s. 13d. to 59s. 43d. cash, and 59s. 6d. to 59s. 9d. one month, but soon declined to 59s. cash, 59s. 6d. one month, and 60s. 3d. three months. It then fell to 58s. 4d. cash, and 59s. 9d. three months; and on the following day a slight panic occurred, which caused warrants to decline to 57s. 3d. cash, and 57s. 9d. one month. A slight reaction afterwards occurred, and business was done at 57s. 6d. cash. The last advices from Glasgow are slightly more favourable, as the market opened with a steadier tone, and a fair business was done at 57s. 6d. to 57s. 9d. cash, 58s. one month, and 58s. 9d. to 58s. 103d. three months, closing, buyers, 57s. 9d. cash, and 59s. three months.

**LEAD.**—The market is rather more quiet; prices, 211. 10s. to 211. 15s. for common English pig, and 221. 5s. to 221. 7s. 6d. for WB.

**TIN.**—Business in this metal continues very limited; prices of Straits may be quoted at 1161. to 1171. cash, and 1171. 10s. to 1181. 10s. full prompt; Banca, 1171. to 1191. The stock of foreign in London is 2507 tons, against 2489 tons same time last year. The advices from Amsterdam state that a decline had occurred in the price of Banca there, which may be quoted at 691. fls., at which 500 slabs had been sold in Rotterdam. The stock in the hands of the Trading Society for their next annual sale is 88,460 slabs, against 86,234 slabs same time last year.

**SPELTHER.**—The market continues firm, and transactions have taken place at 231. to 231. 10s. on the spot, 221. 10s. for delivery this month, and 221. for delivery in May and June. The stock in London on the 1st inst. was 8220 tons, being an increase during the month of 2043 tons.

**STEEL** remains very inactive.

**TIN-PLATES.**—A fair business is doing at former quotations.

**QUICKSILVER** in demand, but still without supplies.

**NEW YORK, FEB. 13.**—The Metal Market, both in the United States and Europe, opens with many indications of great prosperity, and of continuously advancing prices. A period of high prices, it is generally conceded, is now opening in metals: orders for consumption and speculation are everywhere abundant: stocks are reduced to their lowest point, and confidence abounds. In the iron districts of England, as well as those of Europe, makers are very full of orders, and the greatest confidence in the future prevails. Labour is also greatly on the advance, and in Europe workmen are disturbed and unsettled by the high wages offered them in the United States, and incited to exorbitant demands by the great prosperity of trade. Production, too, in the iron districts, in prosperous seasons, is always endangered by the improvident character of the men.—COPPER: Ingot dull, at 401/4 to 41 c. Baltimore and Bergenpoint, 401/4 to 42 c. for Lake, per brand and quantity. The market, at these prices, should be firm and advancing, but it is languid and weak. Copper, at the present price of gold, should be at 45 c. to 46 c. The least reactive feeling would, however, quickly put up prices.—Pig-iron (American): The demand during the past month has been extremely active, and has been rather stimulated than checked by the advance in prices. There will undoubtedly be, unless there follow a great check in the demand, a scanty supply of American pig-iron during the coming season; and the predictions of \$50 to \$55 per ton, made by the ironmasters and others, bid fair to be verified. The production of pig-iron has not, during the last few years, been increased over 60 to 60 per cent., while the consumption has increased nearly threefold. No. 1, ex Amn, is firm, at \$47 to \$50; No. 2, ex, at \$46 to \$48; No. 3, at \$42 to \$44; No. 3 at \$39 to \$41—cash, with seaboard deliveries—market closing active, and very firm.—SCOTCH PIG-IRON: There have been large speculative transactions for the control of the stock in yard, which do not exceed 2000 tons. Prices are firm, at \$451/4 to \$50, cash. Several exped European vessels, with iron, have been compelled by damages to put back.—BAR-IRON very firm, with fair demand. Best refined English and American are at \$120-00, and common at 110-00, ex mills ship. Rails are 90 to 95 for foreign, and 95 to \$100 for American. Mills overrun with orders, both in bars and rails.—SCRAP IRON:

No. 1, wrought, held at \$55 to \$60, cash, per ton.—BLOOMS: 85 to \$90 for Northern, and best \$95 to \$100 per ton.—SPELTHER: The closing of the Elbe, and threatening of war in Europe, have caused serious advances in prices, and should the war occur further advances may be looked for. Spelter has been bought up by two houses here, who, of course, control prices while they hold the principal stock. It rules at \$101/4 to \$101/4 for all kinds, cash.—LEAD is firm, at \$101/4 to \$101/4, ex ship, and \$111/4 to \$111/4 for market in Europe firm; tendency there upwards.—ANTIMONY is becoming firmer, and the stocks smaller, with sales of large parcels at \$15 to \$161/4, cash.—IRON WIRE: Prices are now, sizes to No. 18, inclusive, best prices, nett, No. 19 to 26, 15 per cent. discount. No. 27 to 36, 25 per cent. discount; six months, or 5 per cent. cash. Market very firm.—THOMAS J. POPE.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET, on Monday last, considering that it was the heaviest on record, passed off well, and the business since transacted has been of a very extensive character both for investment and speculation. The mining area seems extending gradually every day, and with a limited number of shares to supply, the market becomes more and more affected by an increased demand. Copper, as we felt assured last week that it would, has declined 51. per ton, and the standard for ore, of course, will be lower for some weeks to come. The reason given for this fall in copper is a large and unexpected supply from abroad, coming at a time when the demand on the part of the manufacturing interests has considerably slackened. However, we were only to judge from the experience of the past, we might imagine rather that the manufacturers had been supplied to the extent of stocks on hand, at the late advanced rates; and the miner must now submit to a reduction on his ores for a month or two, until the reduced stocks of the smelters are replenished; and it seems to be the general opinion, though copper may be further reduced, the depression will not last long. Great Wheal Vor shares have been very largely dealt in, and advanced to 38, leaving off 34 to 36; a few weeks ago the shares were 15; the 141st west is reported worth 1001. per fathom; the 172 end, east of Metal shaft, 2831. per fathom; the 172 west, 1031. per fathom; the rise in the back of the 172 east, 2831. per fathom; the rise in the back of the 172 west, 1001. per fathom; Ivey's shaft, 2181. per fathom; the 147 east, 2481. per fathom, showing an aggregate value per fathom far greater than any other mine in Cornwall or Devon. East Caradon shares advanced to 33, 34, then declined, and leave off 31 to 311; the 80 east, on the caunter lode lately cut, is reported worth 201. per fathom, and driving west will be commenced in a day or two; the south lode, also lately cut in the 70, is worth 451. per fathom east, and 301. per fathom west. West Chiverton shares are quiet at 82 to 84; the sale of ore for the month was 140 tons of lead, realising 28081. 10s. Bryn Gwio, 34 to 35; Calvadnack shares have been in good demand, and leave off 7 to 9; Cargoll, 38 to 40. Wheal Grenville shares have been in great demand, and advanced to 61, 63, notwithstanding the heavy call, but leave off 51 to 61; the points of operation in the mine are worth, in the aggregate, 1901. per fathom. We understand that nearly one-sixth of the mine has very lately been bought by parties in Cornwall, who have become alive to its value and importance; and our readers will do us the justice to remember how strongly we have for some time past called attention to its prospects, in the hope that those who had so far held on through good report and bad report, would continue to hold on, and reap the reward of their patience and perseverance. Carn Camborne, 51 to 78. 6d.; Chiverton Moor, 61 to 63; Clifford Amalgamated, 351 to 36; Drake Walls, 38s. to 40s.; East Basset, 67 to 69; Copper Hill shares have advanced to 15, but we have no notice of any improvement.

Condurrow, 90 to 95; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 69861. 16s. 1d.; thus the debt has been added to since August 17201. 4s. 6d., notwithstanding the profit on three months working is said to be 11221. 15s. 1d. But as the costs are only charged up to November last, the liabilities are in reality over 10,0001., and the sums of money the company have had to pay for interest during the two years that we have been calling attention to these accounts must be something very considerable. It may be thought fortunate by some who dislike calls that the pursuer is so nearly allied to a banker, but as every shareholder has been individually liable for the heavy debt of this mine, going on now for more than two years, we think it a monstrous injustice that it has not been rateably divided in the shape of a call, and are surprised, in looking over the names of those who attended the meeting, that many of those present should countenance such a debt. The report states that Pryce's shaft is sunk to the 200, through a large lode 9 ft. wide, producing work of low produce. The 188, west of Pryce's, is worth 101. per fathom. The ends in the aggregate are valued at 851. per fathom. The stopes are worth 2201. per fathom. The whole of the stamps, 96 heads, are expected to be at work a month before the next meeting, and the returns made may also be expected to be greater than those now credited. Pendene shares declined to 51, but became firmer after the meeting on Tuesday, and leave off 6 to 61. The accounts showed a profit on two months working of 7531. 5s. 6d., and a balance against the mine of 431. 19s. 10s. Capt. Pascoe, it appears, came in for a full share of abuse for his report, published in the Mining Journal, and while so much difference of opinion exists as to the state of the mine and its requirements, we hope next week to give our readers the opinion of Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath. In reference to Capt. Pascoe's report, the circumstances, we are informed, are simply these:—A gentleman, who had read some strong assertions as to the state of the mine, and had been strongly recommended to buy shares, determined to have the mine inspected before doing so; for that purpose he obtained the order through a broker, and sent Captain Pascoe (the agent of a mine which under his management has paid 180,0001. in dividends to his employers, and a man, we believe, whose no consideration whatever would induce to give other than a true and faithful report, to the best of his judgment), who went underground on Feb. 9, and the report was forwarded to the Mining Journal early in the following week, and published on the 20th, or nine days after it arrived in London; a sufficient answer to the statement at the meeting, that "there was the fact that it was suppressed for two or three weeks, and then sent for insertion in the Journal by parties who had been selling the shares for two or three weeks previously." And in reference to the latter part of this assertion, we are authorised to give it the most positive and unqualified contradiction. Neither the gentleman who forwarded the report, nor any of those to whom he showed it, ever "beared" a single share upon it, or used it for market purposes in any way whatever.

Treloweth shares in demand, but few sellers, at 21 to 211; the mine has improved in the 124, which is worth 71. per fm.; the sump-wine, 351; the 134 east, 151; and the 144 west 251. per fm. East Carn Brea, 7 to 71; East Lovell, 71 to 71; East Providence, 41 to 41; East Russell, 41 to 41; East Wheal Grenville, 21 to 21; Gonamena, 4 to 41. Great Wheal Busy, 41 to 41; the engine-shaft is to the 140; Offord's shaft is worth 301. per fm.; the 130 east, 251. per fm. Wheal Harriett, 35s. to 36s.; the 115 end is producing fine stones of ore, and looking well for improvement. The east stope, in the 115, is worth 201. per fm.; west stope, 201. East Rosewarne, 21 to 21; the 70 west is worth 201. per fm.; the 65 fm. level west, 171. to 201.; and three stopes valued at 451. per fm. Great South Tolgas, 4 to 41; Great Wheal Fortune, 15 to 16. North Shepherds shares advanced to 61, 63, but leave off flatter, at 51 to 6. Hingston Down, 4 to 41; Lady Bertha, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 61 to 71; Nangiles, 321 to 331; North Basset, 2 to 21; North Chiverton, 21 to 21; North Treskerby, 31 to 31; the shaft, which we stated last week had improved, is now worth 201. per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement. The 57 west, on new caunter, has improved to 151. per fm.; the 67 west, 101. per fm. These are important points, as the lode is in whole ground, and will soon be cut in the 100. North Crofty, 41 to 51; North Downs, 11 to 2. North Roskear shares advanced to 231, 241, and enquired for. St. Day United, 87s. to 89s.; at the meeting, to be held in Cornwall on the 11th inst., the accounts will show a profit on the quarter of 18001., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 21001.; and it is expected a dividend of 15001., or 1s. 6d. per share, will be declared. While on the subject of shares, we express a hope that it will be decided at the meeting whether the mine is to be kept in its original number of 20,000, or 4000, as the different quotations perplex the public. Prosper United, 61 to 71; Providence Mines, 42 to 43, ex div.; Sifney Carnmeal, 41 to 51; South Caradon, 44s. to 45s.; South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 10s. to 12s.; St. Ives Consols, 30 to 31; Stray Park, 271 to 281; Tincroft, 20 to 21; Trelyon Consols, 11 to 12; West Caradon, 21 to 22; West Seton, 180 to 190; Wheal Basset, 90 to 95; Wheal Basset and Grylls, 131 to 141; Wheal Buller, 32 to 34; Wheal Grylls, 26 to 28; Wheal Hope, 41 to 51; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13 to 14; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 71 to 81; the 72 east is worth 151. per fathom; the 65 east, 131. per fm.; other parts are looking well. Penhalls, adjoining Kitty, has improved; the 20 west is worth 131. per fm.; two stopes, 21



to 14; Wheal Seton, 177½ to 182½; Wheal Trelawny, 21 to 22; Wheal Unity, 7s. to 9s.; Wheal Ury, 6½ to 6½.

Wheal Crebor shares have been very firm, and largely dealt in at 50s. to 51s., until late on Friday afternoon, when a report was circulated on the market that the lode in the 84 had failed, and shares were knocked down to 47s. 6d., 50s. Nothing, however, is known at the office, even of the lode having been taken down, though the agent has orders to telegraph every change at once; and, therefore, the report is not generally credited. Bryntail, 2½ to 3; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 264½ 6s. 6d., and a call of 8s. per share was made. The agent states that three months ago the mine was poor, whereas at the present time, from the ore ground already driven through, it is worth several thousand pounds.

The Vigra and Clogau Mining Company have received the following Gold at the office for the week ending Feb. 27:—194 ozs. 4 dwts. 15 grs.; from 10 cwt. 1 gr. of quartz.

The Welsh Gold Mining Company have received the following Gold at the office this week:—14 ozs. 7 dwts.; from 300 lbs. of quartz.

On the Stock Exchange the market for Mining Shares has continued buoyant during the week, with large transactions. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Chiverton, 13½, 14, 13; East Caradon, 32½, 33, 31½, 31½, 31; Great Wheal Vor (Helston), 27½, 28½, 36½, 37, 35½, 35; Grenville, 5½, 6, 6½; Nanigles, 35, 34, 34½; West Chiverton, 84½; Cambrian Consolidated (Gold), 3, 2; East Carn Brea, 6½; North Wheal Bassett, 2; East Bassett, 67½; Prosper United, 6½; Wheal Ludcott, 2½, 2½; West Caradon, 22, 21½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1½, 1½; Yudanamatana of South Australia, 2½, 2½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre Copper, 84½, 84, 35, 33½; Fortuna, 3½, 4, 3½; Montes Aurores Brazilian Gold, 2½; Panuncio Copper, 2½; United Mexican, 6½, 6½, 6½; Alamillos, 4, 3, 3; Cape Copper, 10½, 10, 10½; Linares, 7; Mariquita, 3, 3, 3; St. John del Rey, 51, 50, 50½, 50; Don Pedro North del Rey, 4; East del Rey, 4; Pontigband Silver-Lead, 7.

**IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.**—The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. has made no perceptible difference in the market price of our mines, nor was there any consequent increase of activity in dealings in these securities particularly observable, which best proves the solidity of the same. Since we published our opinion that the recent rise of the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland to 24½ could scarcely be expected to continue to a still higher figure for the present, they have continued the favourites, but have occasionally been done as low as 23½ 5s. (7½ paid), and were in great request at prices fluctuating between that amount and 23½ 17s. 6d., the previous highest price of 24½ having been realised only on one occasion, both for cash and for account. They are now procurable at 23½ 17s. 6d., and readily taken at 23½ 15s. Carylfort shares, which but a fortnight ago were rather dull at 14½, have improved to 19s. 6d., and would soon go to par (25s.), if a little more determination were shown to fully develop this interesting mining property. Connoree Mines are progressing fairly, but slowly, therefore the demand for these shares is not very active, and the price not over 19s. 6d. Any fresh discovery, any slight improvement in the mine, would soon produce a rise of 20 or 25 per cent. on the present market value. Wicklow Copper shares are in steady request, at 12½ 15s. (2½ 10s. paid). A small parcel of shares changed hands, however, at 12½ 10s., but holders are firm at that. The shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland were for many days on sale at par, or 4½. Business has just been done at 4½ 5s., or an improvement of 5s., sellers predominating. For the shares of the Cape Copper Mining Company (6½ paid) the quotation of 2½ 15s. premium, or of 8½ 15s. per share, was effected, and some enquiries were made for them to-day.

The Cape Cornwall St. Just Consolidated Tin and Copper Mining Company has issued its prospectus, which we publish in another column, and in the Supplement with this day's Journal an illustrated sketch of mining in the district in which the mines are situated. Three-fourths of the shares have already been subscribed for, and the subscription list for the remaining 2000 shares will be closed on Friday next. Dividends to the extent of upwards of 300,000£. have been returned by half-a-dozen mines in the immediate vicinity, and at the Cape Cornwall Mines operations will be at once commenced. It is observed that the property possesses, beyond doubt, qualifications for success rarely, if ever, met with. Not only is there an immense field for tin mining, which alone gives great profits, but there will shortly be opened up a run of copper ground, which presents all the identical features that exist in its rich neighbour, Botalack, and inducing the conviction that it will open up a similarly splendid property. Capt. John Cartwright, Ralph Goldsworthy, W. Williams, and James Thomas, report very favourably upon the prospects of the undertaking. Their reports will be found appended to the prospectus. The company's capital has been fixed at 20,000£, in shares of 2½ 10s. each; and the purchase-money at 2500£ cash, and 2500 paid-up shares. The dues are very moderate, 1-24th for tin, 1-20th for copper; and several of the executive are well connected with mining enterprise in the district.

The Cwmymlog United Silver-Lead Mines Company, with a capital of 50,000£, in shares of 5£ each, has issued its prospectus; the company has been formed for purchasing the works, plant, and machinery on the mines of the same name, which are in full operation. The property is to be transferred to the company for 3000 shares; or, if the directors deem it desirable, 1000£ may be paid in cash, so that, as it is mentioned in the prospectus, the present owners surrender mines in active and successful work for the sake of a more energetic and speedy development of the entire property. The mines, which contain the lodes of Darren and East Darren, have been very favourably reported upon by Captains Matthew Francis and Andrew Williams. The prospectus in detail will be found in another column.

The Cleveland Iron Company, with a capital of 100,000£, in shares of 5£ each, has been formed for winning and working the iron ore beneath the Skelderskew and Fowle Green estates, in the Cleveland district. The Cleveland district has rapidly increased in commercial greatness, and now enjoys an almost unparalleled celebrity amongst the iron-producing districts of the country. In the yearly retrospect for 1863 our correspondent gave a list, which showed that 105 blast-furnaces were already built, and 29 others in course of construction. He remarked, moreover, that it was a wonder, not that the number of firms were on the increase, but that the increase was not more rapid, orders being forced upon the manufacturers, and the repeated advances in price seeming in no wise to check them. The property comprises about 220 acres, held for 99 years, at 300£ per annum rent, merging into a royalty of 4½d. per ton of 22½ cwt., and possesses unusual facilities for railway and water carriage. The directors have made a provisional purchase of the property for 10,000£, which is considered to be very moderate, and it is stated that one-third of the capital has already been subscribed.

The Glamorgan Iron Ore Company have given notice that they have decided to proceed to allot the shares on Tuesday. It appears that it has been ascertained, since the issue of the prospectus, that a market for the ore can be found in Birmingham and Staffordshire, at prices which will give a profit equal to double the previous estimate. It is stated that the purchase-money has been considerably reduced, and that operations will be commenced immediately. The enterprise possesses the important advantage that there is an abundant supply of coal on the spot, should the company decide to smelt the ore themselves. Peat also exists on the estate in large quantities, so that the manufacture of charcoal iron can be very profitably carried on. It is considered that, inasmuch as there is railway communication to all the principal markets, whilst the reduction of the purchase-money will render necessary a much smaller capital than was anticipated, the prospects of the undertaking are materially improved.

The United Merthyr Collieries Company, with a capital of 120,000£, in shares of 20£ each, has been formed for the purpose of working two well-known colliery properties in South Wales—the Forchman and Cwm Neol, Aberaman, Bedwyn, Tirlaithy, Pwllfa, &c., which for many years have supplied the English and foreign Governments, and the great steam navigation companies, with the coal of the celebrated Upper Four-foot seam of the Aberdare Valley. The properties to be purchased by the company belong to the proprietors of two of the principal producing collieries, adjoining each other, in South Wales. A special value is given to the united properties, beyond the acreage and plant, by the fact that over 400 acres of coal, hitherto inaccessible from the respective pits, are at once brought into profitable working, without any additional outlay. The present daily output of coal from the two collieries is about 500 tons, and it is anticipated that a minimum yield of 800 tons per day will be almost

immediately attained. Both collieries are supplied with abundant plant and engine-power. The cost to the company of the leases, pits, plant, buildings, machinery, and colliery effects complete, will be 97,600£, of which 42,600£ is to be paid in paid-up shares, 25,000£ in mortgages, and the balance in cash by instalments. The two properties comprise nearly 1200 acres, under which the principal seams of coal lie, including the Upper Four-foot, the Six-foot, and the Nine-foot, and several other good workable seams. The ventilation of the mines is excellent, and they are remarkably free from water.

The applications for the shares of the Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mining Company (Limited) have been very numerous, and the list will be closed in a few days. Capt. W. Goyen, who has had considerable experience in foreign mining, and for years rendered important service at the St. John del Rey Mines, is arranging the necessary preliminaries, and expresses the utmost confidence in the permanent success of the enterprise. Captain Goyen's reports, which appear to be bare statements of fact, will be found in another column.

The Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding, Engineering, and Dry Dock Company, with a capital of 500,000£, in shares of 100£ each, has been formed for purchasing and extending the well-known and successful business carried on by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company. The property consists of 20 acres of freehold at Blackwall, with the Phoenix Ironworks adjoining, which enables the company to manufacture their own armour-plates, as well as all other forgings, castings, and other ironworks required. The property is to be transferred from the old company to the new for 150,000£ in paid-up shares, and 125,000£ in debentures, the old directors retaining their seats and interest, and the management remaining unchanged. It is intended to purchase 8 acres of land, which the company have the option to purchase, to construct two graving docks. Contracts to the extent of 1,250,000£ will be handed over to the company, all concluded on terms which must leave a profit. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The prices of shares in the several new companies in which our readers are more immediately interested have been well maintained. The Gellivara Company, to which we have already referred as promoted by the London Financial Association, have reached 1½ to 2 prem.; Thames Ironworks, 2½ to 3 prem.; Glamorgan Iron Ore, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, 4 to 1 prem.; English, Irish, and Foreign Rolling Stock, 4 to 1½ prem.

We are informed that "the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have acquainted their supervisor, at Holywell, that the sales of lead ore by ticket at that place, when effected in the manner described by the supervisor to the Commissioners, are sales by auction, and, as such, should be conducted by a licensed auctioneer, and this decision applies to all sales of a similar character." Such being the fact, it is of the utmost importance that the precise mode in which the Holywell sales are conducted should be publicly explained, in order that the suggestions for the removal of the irregularity which converts that which should be a sale by tender into a sale by auction may be removed.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2904 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,702½ 6s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 129½ 2s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 5½ 15s.; quantity of fine copper, 191 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	One copper.
Feb. 4.....	3384	136 3 0	6½	45 1 0	433 11 6
" 11.....	2564	134 6 0	6½	5 16 6	91 2 0
" 18.....	4664	137 1 0	6½	5 7 6	90 15 0
" 25.....	3374	132 11 0	6	5 3 6	86 10 0
Mar. 3.....	2904	129 2 0	6½	5 15 0	87 6 0

Compared with last week's sale, the standard is about stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 7½, and in the price per ton of ore nearly 9s. 6d.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Feb. 29, the accounts showed the profit for Dec. and Jan. to be 1222½ 0s. 10d. A dividend of 900£ (7½ 10s. per share) was declared, carrying on 329½ 11s. 1d.

At the Wheal Jane (Kea) meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the two months ending December showed a credit balance of 554½ 8s. 8d. The profit on the two months' working was 217½ 11s. A dividend of 256£ (10s. per share) was declared, and 298½ 8s. 8d. carried to the credit of next account. Capt. W. Giles and T. Bray reported that they had 11 tubwork bargains, employing 38 men and 28 boys; and 18 tubwork pitches, employing 48 men and 5 boys. The amount realised at their last two sales of tin ores, for which credit was not given in the accounts, is 1491½ 2s. 6d.

At Boscastle Mines meeting, on Feb. 24, the accounts for the three months ending December showed a credit balance of 532½ 14s. A dividend of 312½ (5s. per share) was declared, and 240½ 14s. carried to the credit of next account. Capt. W. Noy and J. Guy reported that the various operations towards the effectual development of these mines were progressing very favourably.

At the Pendennis Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Bawden in the chair), the accounts for the two months showed a profit of 753£. Details will be found in another column.

At Wheal Rose meeting, on Feb. 29, the accounts showed a debit balance of 576½ 2s. 9d. Capt. Tremayne and Waters said that—"On the whole, we have reason to congratulate ourselves, seeing that our returns have uniformly increased from the commencement, and the next sampling will exceed that of any former one; at the same time, our reserves underground have also increased. We have sold copper ore, which realised 1614½ 2s. 6d., which will come to credit at the next account."

At Cwmbrane Mining Company general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Walmley in the chair), the accounts having been read and passed, it was resolved that "the capital of the company be increased by the sum of 5400£, by the creation of 1800 new shares of 3£ each, and that such shares be entitled to a preferential dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, such preferential shares to be offered in the first instance at par, *pro rata*, to such of the present shareholders as shall within 14 days from this date signify their intention of accepting the same."

At Rosewarne United Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the six months ending Dec. showed a credit balance of 73½ 19s. Capt. Richards and Cartwright reported that the tubwork bargains at present were not rich, but the 40 fm. level, in Rosewarne Consols, is extended east to their boundary; it is reported that a good lode was left off in that end, and they look forward to a richer lode as they approach that spot.

At the Gurlyn Mine meeting, on Feb. 23, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1168½ 18s. 9d.—to pay which 4s. 9½d. per share was called. Mr. Jehu Hitchins was appointed London agent, at a salary of 2½s. per month.

At West Sharp Tor Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 271½ 8s. 11d. The arrears of calls amount to 72½. A call of 3½ per share was made. Captain W. Richards estimates that to continue the operations with the same number of hands during the ensuing quarter the cost will be 250£ per month. The tub-machine and other machinery continue to work well.

At the Morris Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. E. W. Buris in the chair), the accounts to the end of December showed a credit balance of 96½ 17s. 7d.

At the Crickethill Slate Company (extraordinary general) meeting, on Wednesday (Gen. M. Mason in the chair), Mr. Vallance said he had carefully perused the various reports, as well as the original prospectus, and he thought every shareholder would agree with him as to the propriety of winding-up the company. His advice would be that steps should be at once taken to wind-up the company in the most inexpensive manner possible. He could not help remarking that the report which had been made for the directors by Mr. E. Hopkins should have appeared in the *Comic News*. It did not commit Mr. Hopkins to anything; in fact, he could have said as much had he referred to the middle of Bishopsgate-street. The report stated that the property contained no slate, and all that is wanted "is a more solid slate rock, from which slates and slabs can be made." He concluded by moving that it is expedient the affairs of the company should be wound-up voluntarily, and that the directors be requested to call a special meeting at the earliest possible period for that purpose. Mr. Melhado (a director) seconded the proposition, which, after some discussion, was carried unanimously.

At the East Kongsberg Native Silver Company of Norway meeting, on Monday (Mr. Lyale in the chair), a resolution was passed to liquidate the present with the view of forming a new company. The existing shareholders are to have the option of holding their proportionate interest in the new company.

At the New Mansfield Copper and Silver Mine meeting, on Monday (Hon. Mr. Browne in the chair), the report of the directors was adopted. Details in another column.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MARCH 3.**—The market has been moderately active for Grenville, Chiverton Moor, and Chiverton Valley shares at improved prices. East Caradon shares have fluctuated on market operations. Chiverton shares are quiet, though any relapse in price would bring in "barrers."—EDWARD BREWIS.

**COAL MARKET.**—On Monday, the arrival of 93 fresh ships caused a dull market for household coal, and Friday's prices were barely supported. Hartley's and manufacturers' remained steady at last week's currency. Best household coal, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. to 17s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s.—On Wednesday, 23 ships arrived. There was increased depression in the market for household coal, and prices gave way from 3d. to 6d. per ton. Hartley's firm, at slightly higher prices; manufacturers' without alteration.—On Friday, 16 arrivals. The tone of the market was quiet at last prices for all descriptions of coal. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s.; Eden Main, 16s.; Harton Wallsend, 15s. 3d.; South Kellow Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Hough Hall Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 15s. 16 cargoes unsold; 115 ships at sea.

**LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.**—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in Feb. was 74,951 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 51,949 tons, showing an increase last month of 23,002 tons. The exports coastwise during Feb. were 10,498 tons; same month last year, 7168

tons—increased last month, 3330 tons. Total exports coastwise from Jan. to Feb., 18,214 tons; same period last year, 12,583 tons—increased this year, 5631 tons.

The exports of copper from Chili continue to fall off, as shown by the following:—From Atacama district: Exports for September, 1862, 38,841 quintals; ditto, 1863, 19,380 quintals; decrease, 19,461 quintals. From Coquimbo district: Exports for August and September, 1862, 47,222 quintals; ditto, 1863, 16,734 quintals; decrease, 30,488 quintals. (A quintal is 112 lbs.)

**GOLD SETTS.**—ANY PERSON HAVING AN ENGLISH OR FOREIGN GOLD MINE OF ACKNOWLEDGED REPUTE, CAN HEAR OF A PARTY, with valuable connections, WHO CAN FORM A COMPANY TO WORK IT, upon addressing every particular, including price required, and copies of reports to "X. Y. Z.," at the City News Rooms, Cheapside.

**WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER for a SLATE QUARRY,** who thoroughly understands the Welsh language. It is desirable that he should have a knowledge of the general character of the slate veins of North Wales. He must be thoroughly competent to superintend excavations and tunnelling, as well as the manufacture of all descriptions of slate. Satisfactory testimonials as to character, qualifications, &c., will be necessary.—Address, "Z. A.," care of Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

**WANTED, a PARTY with £300, to ASSIST in the FORMATION of a LIMITED COMPANY for the WORKING of EXTENSIVE MINERAL ROYALTIES.** A liberal interest will be given for cash, &c.—Apply by letter to "A. B. C. D.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**WANTED, a SECOND-HAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE,** double cylinder, each 11 in. diameter, stroke 2 ft. or thereabouts, together with drum for winding, cog and pinion wheels, or crank for pumping. The whole complete, and in good order.—Address, with full particulars, to Mr. Joseph HANDEMAN, mining engineer, Auchencairn, near Castle Douglas, Scotland.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—WANTED, PARTIES to JOIN in a WORKING COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES, who can advance sufficient capital to erect blast-furnaces in connection therewith, and where iron can be made at a very cheap rate. The property is extensive, held under a long lease, and contains millions of tons of mineral suitable for making iron and other purposes, all workable by free drainage level. The colliery is now in operation, producing sufficient coal (on the Admiralty list) for the consumption of three blast-furnaces, and which quantity can be at once very much increased. Fire-bricks are being made on the premises, and there is also a quarry of first-class building stone. The only outlay required is in the erection of the works, nothing further being wanted for underground openings or plant. There is a railway communication to all parts of the kingdom, and within a few miles of a shipping port.—Every particular, and amount of capital required (which is comparatively small), may be obtained on applying to THOS. G. HARDIE, Assoc. Inst. C.E., civil, mining, and mechanical engineer, Cambria-place, Newport, Monmouthshire.

**GENTLEMEN OF INFLUENCE, COLLIERY OWNERS, and OTHER CAPITALISTS DESIROUS of JOINING in the FORMATION of a COMPANY UNDER the LIMITED LIABILITY ACT, for the MANUFACTURE, SALE, and HIRING of RAILWAY WAGONS,** are requested to forward their names to "Box L 439," Post-office, Manchester.

LEAD ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.	
East Logias.....	80	£14 5 0	Panther Co.	
Glofach.....	100	17 16 6	J. & J. Williams.	
Cwmystwith.....	100	18 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.	
Sold on the 1st March.				
Maesynan.....	130	14 11 6	Panther Co.	
Sold on the 2d March.				
Newtownards.....	60	14 11 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.	
Minera Union.....	19	14 2 0	ditto	
Great Laxey.....	70	23 12 6	Stock & Co.	
ditto.....	80	23 15 6	ditto	

BLACK TIN.				
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Pendennis Consols.....	6 1 4	£59 10 0	421 9 4	Daubaz & Co.
Kitty (St. Agnes).....	19 17 1	0	1390 7 6	—
Sold on the 25th February.				
Gurlyn.....	3 14 1	27	69 10 0	258 17 0—Chyndour.
Sold on the 26th February.				
Leeds & St. Aubyn.....	5 0 1	14	69 0 0	348 5 6—ditto
Sold on the 29th February.				
Pendennis Consols.....	3 3 3	38	67 5 0	215 2 6—Bolitho & Sons.
Drake Walls.....	6 15 0	0	75 0 0	—Bisco Co.
ditto.....	17 5 0	0	71 12 6	—Trasco Co.
Sold on the 2d March.				
Gt. Wh. Busy.....	17 6 1	16	—	1095 3 0—

COPPER ORES.				
Sold at LIVERPOOL, on the 9th February, by Martyn, Dennis, and Co.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.	
Great Laxey.....	140	£4 14 6	Newton, Kotes, & Co.	
ditto.....	140	4 9 0	ditto	
ditto.....	130	6 0 0	ditto	
ditto.....	140	5 7 0	ditto	

COPPER ORES.					
Sampled Feb. 17, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, March 3.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated.....	101	£5 8 6	East Pool .....	75	£4 1 0
ditto .....	96	4 8 0	ditto .....	65	4 14 6
ditto .....	82	4 6 0	ditto .....	51	5 4 0
ditto .....	66	4 1 0	Tolcarne.....	52	3 18 0
ditto .....	64	11 14 6	ditto .....	49	4 6 0
ditto .....	63	11 13 0	ditto .....	36	2 10 6
ditto .....	62	12 3 0	ditto .....	33	2 13 0
ditto .....	57	4 12 6	North Roskear.....	40	9 2 0
ditto .....	56	5 3 0	ditto .....	32	6 6 6
ditto .....	53	10 18 6	ditto .....	23	2 4 6
ditto .....	50	10 6 6	Pendarves.....	33	5 17 0
West Seton.....	77	7 2 0	Wheal Bassett.....	69	4 12 6
ditto .....	68	6 19 0	ditto .....	43	5 3 6
ditto .....	66	4 19 0	ditto .....	29	9 7 0
ditto .....	56	5 13 0	New Treleigh.....	65	3 13 0
ditto .....	58	5 1 6	ditto .....	55	2 5 0
ditto .....	48	2 13 0	South Frances.....	34	3 3 0
ditto .....	44	6 2 6	ditto .....	32	5 10 0
ditto .....	41	9 19 0	ditto .....	27	10 16 6
ditto .....	30	0 18 6	ditto .....	24	8 17 0
Wheal Seton.....	90	5 7 6	East Bassett.....	48	6 16 6
ditto .....	79	6 4 0	ditto .....	35	9 8 6
ditto .....	69	6 0 6	ditto .....	51	6 18 6
ditto .....	60	6 10 0	Treavean.....	47	2 2 6
ditto .....	17	1 11 6	ditto .....	2	2 18 6
ditto .....	10	16 14 6	ditto .....	1	9 10 0
ditto .....	8	2 5 0	West Stray Park.....	32	7 0 6
South Tolguis.....	60	5 2 6	Wheal Crofty.....	22	4 10 0
ditto .....	56	7 9 6	ditto .....	9	2 1 6
ditto .....	54	3 18 6	Crane.....	10	9 4 6
ditto .....	51	9 14 6	ditto .....	4	14 17 0

		TOTAL PRODUCE.			
Clifford Amalgam.....	750	£5038 13 6	New Treleigh.....	120	£361 0 0
West Seton.....	480	2748 11 0	South Frances.....	117	£55 15 6
Wheal Seton.....	315	1639 16 0	East Bassett.....	114	£572 3 0
South Tolgu.....	270	1641 1 0	Treavean.....	50	£115 4 6
East Pool.....	191	951 1 6	West Stray Park.....	32	£224 16 0
Tolcarne.....	170	891 17 0	Wheal Crofty.....	31	£117 13 6
North Roskear.....	123	810 12 6	Crane.....	14	£151 13 0
Wheal Bassett.....	122	682 8 0			
Average Standard.....		£129 2 0	Average Produce.....		6%
Average Price per ton.....		£5 15 0			
Quantity of Ore.....		2904 tons	Quantity of Fine, good, 191 tons		4 cwts
		£1702 10 0			
LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....		£132 11 0	Average Produce.....		6
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £136 3 0.—Produce, 6½.					



# THE CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In the Parish of ST. JUST, near PENZANCE, in the County of CORNWALL.  
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.  
Capital £200,000, in 8000 shares of £25 each; deposit on application, 5s., and 10s. on allotment.

**DIRECTORS.**  
**CHAIRMAN**—The Right Hon. Lord KINGSLEY, Arthur's Club, St. James's, London;  
**Chairman of the Cork and Kinalea Railway.**  
**FRYCE ATHWES MAJOR**, Barrister-at-law, 7, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.  
**HENRY L. PHILLIPS**, 8, London-street, Fenchurch-street, Directors of the St. Just  
London  
**JOHN WARD**, Esq., 55, Bartholomew Close, London  
**NICHOLAS HOLMAN**, Esq., St. Just, Penzance, Cornwall.  
**GEORGE EUSTICE**, Esq., Clifton House, Hayle, Cornwall.  
**JOHN MAXWELL**, Esq., Penrose-terrace, Penzance, Cornwall.

**BANKERS.**  
Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.  
Batten, Currie, and Marrack, Penzance, and St. Just, Cornwall.  
**CONSULTING AGENT**—Capt. John Carthew.  
**PURSER**—Frederick Holman, Esq., St. Just, Penzance, Cornwall.  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.  
**AUDITORS**—Messrs. Cooper Brothers, 13, George-street, Mansion House, London.  
**SECRETARY**—Mr. Thomas Cartwright.  
**TEMPORARY OFFICES**—No. 12, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON.

This company is formed for purchasing the lease of, and effectually working, a most valuable and extensive mining property, known as Cape Cornwall, in the parish of St. Just, near Penzance—a district celebrated for the immense returns it has made, and the profitable results which have been derived from judicious mining operations. The undermentioned dividend and progressive mines are immediately contiguous to the property now under notice, and are evidence of the wealth of this district.

Mines at St. Just paying dividends.	Shares	Am't. paid per share.	Original outlay.	Div. already paid p. share.	Total am't. of dividends.	Present Mkt. val.
Levant Mine	160	£2 10 0	£400 0 0	£109 0 0	£174,560 0 0	£16,000*
Botallack Mine	200	9 5 0	18,250 0 0	469 15 0	93,950 0 0	50,000*
Wheal Owles	80	70 0 0	5,500 0 0	328 3 0	26,252 0 0	26,000*
Bozeman Mine	240	20 10 0	4,920 0 0	36 10 0	8,760 0 0	14,000*
Spearhead Moor	280	31 17 9	7,168 0 0	9 15 0	7,730 0 0	12,550*
Bozeman Downs	1248	6 15 0	8,424 0 0	0 10 0	624 0 0	14,000*
			44,782 0 0		£306,876 0 0	£133,050

\* Decomposed granite, slate, and greenstone. † Granite.

The above mines, on an expenditure of £14,782, have already returned £306,876 in profits, and command a present market value of £133,050.

It may also be mentioned that Botallack Mine has returned to the shareholders in former workings upwards of £250,000; Bozeman Downs Mine, £10,000; Wheal Owles, £25,000; Bozeman, £15,000; and Spearhead Moor, upon an outlay of £128, more than £10,000, making a total of £340,000 paid back in dividends to the shareholders from five mines alone.

Names of mines working.	Shares.	Outlay.	Market value.
Pendennis Consols	5000	£19,250 0 0	£35,000 0 0*
Ballegarden Mine	1624	19,082 0 0	19,488 0 0*
Bozeman	160	1,040 0 0	1,680 0 0
St. Just United	8000	16,000 0 0	28,000 0 0*
St. Just Consols	6000	3,000 0 0	6,000 0 0*
Total		£58,372 0 0	£90,168 0 0

\* Decomposed granite, slate, and greenstone. † Decomposed granite.

The value and importance of this property will be at once manifest upon consideration. It occupies a geological position which cannot be surpassed in the country. It is in beautiful and most congenial strata, producing tin in the granite, and copper in the hills or clay-slate, and being precisely of the same character as the far-famed Botallack, Levant, and other celebrated mines in this district. The Cape Cornwall Mine exists under such geological parallels that it is impossible it can fail, under good management, to become highly remunerative to the shareholders, indeed, a reference to the reports herewith submitted will incontestably prove that large profits will result from the spirited development of the mine.

This property possesses, beyond doubt, qualifications for success rarely, if ever, met with. Not only is there an immense field for tin mining, which alone gives great profits, but there will shortly be opened up a run of copper ground, which presents all the identical features that exist in its rich neighbour, Botallack, and inducing the conviction that it will open up a similarly splendid property.

It will be seen on reference to the surface plan that the many valuable lodes which form a junction near the engine-shaft will be easily intersected by a cross-cut, and afterwards by driving on the course of the lodes great quantities of rich ore ground will be laid open. The fact of these lodes being proved in the St. Just United Mines adjoining to be highly remunerative, and greatly improving in value in depth, is certain evidence of the immense mineral wealth which exists in the Cape.

Capt. Goldworthy states that lodes of the same bearing and character have yielded immense riches in the neighbouring mines, and that he does not see why this property should not rank with Botallack, Levant, and the other important mines of the district. Capt. Wm. Williams, of St. Just Consols, remarks that the lodes of the St. Just United Mines, which run into this property, form an important junction to the west of the engine-shaft, that the rich copper lode in St. Just United is improving in value in going into the Cape Cornwall Mine, and that a very valuable tin lode has been extensively opened up, on which a great many tributaries can be employed to great advantage as soon as the water is sunk. He concludes by saying that the Cape Cornwall Mine, looking at the work already done, at a cost of some thousands of pounds, and the vast quantity of tin ground already laid open, he believes that the Cape Cornwall Mine presents advantages and assurances of success nowhere else to be met with in the country; while Capt. Carthew, of the St. Just United Mines, in a careful report on the set, states that on the mine being drained good profits will ensue, and that no less than 10,000 fms. of ore ground will be available immediately the mine is in work, which will be worked away on highly profitable tributes. He also says that this mine is likely to rival the great Botallack Mine, possessing as it does the rich lodes of St. Just United, and one of which is worth for tin and copper no less than £20 a fathom. He further observes, in conclusion, that this mine is decidedly the best tin and copper set in Cornwall, and that it will be self-supporting almost immediately, and soon rank high as a good dividend mine. This statement, from so thoroughly practical an authority, is conclusive proof of the value of the Cape Cornwall Mine, and the directors have much pleasure in stating that they have secured the services of Capt. Carthew to personally superintend the working and development of this truly magnificent property.

The directors from their personal acquaintance with this property, as well as a thorough reliance on the reports sent in by the practical mining engineers who have carefully inspected the mine, have every confidence in bringing this investment before the public as one of the greatest promise. They have no hesitation in stating that a property possessing so many excellent features cannot be found in Cornwall—whether looking at its proved mineral wealth, its large extent of ore ground, or its prospects of very great returns. They have decided to lose no time in commencing active operations. An engine will be at once commenced, and the drainage of the mine, and the economical system adopted by Capt. Carthew at the St. Just United and St. Just Consols Mines, will be laid down on a scale commensurate with the requirements, and all the modern and most skillful appliances will be made available for the efficient and economical working of the mine.

The capital of the company is £200,000, in 8000 shares of £25 each. Deposit 5s. on application and 10s. on allotment. There are no special Articles of Association, Table A of the Companies Act, 1862, having been adopted in its entirety, except clause 37, which has been modified so as to ensure the attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders to enable business to be transacted at the meetings of the company. No shareholder, under any circumstances, can be made responsible for a greater amount than that of the shares to which he subscribes.

The vendors have agreed to transfer to the company their entire interest in this property for the sum of £2500 and 2000 fully paid-up shares, which embraces the lease of the property for 21 years on the usual conditions, as well as the benefit of the work already done, amounting to several thousand pounds, thus effecting an immense saving in time and expense. The dues have been fixed at the very moderate royalty of 1-24th for tin and 1-20th for copper.

A surface plan of the mine, section of the workings, and sketch of the Cape, are enclosed herewith; copies of the reports are also annexed, and the careful perusal of the same is requested.

Prospectuses, plans, and forms of application for the remaining shares can be obtained on application to the secretary, Mr. THOMAS CARTHEW, who will also be happy to afford every information respecting this valuable property.

Some fine specimens of ores from the lodes can be seen at the offices of the company, 12, Bucklebury, London.

## REPORTS.

Report of Captain JOHN CARTEW, formerly principal officer of the Bolivar Mining Association, Venezuela, South America; managing agent of Ballewden, Parkenoweth, Pendennis Consols, Bozeman, Spearhead Consols, Carnyorth, and now St. Just United, and St. Just Consols Mining Companies:—

St. Just, August 8, 1863.—In compliance with your request, I send you my report of the Cape Cornwall Consolidated Tin and Copper Mines. These mines are situated in the parish of St. Just, in Penrith, about 8½ miles north of the Land's End, and 7½ miles of Penzance, Cornwall. The land portion of the set includes the whole of the promontory known as Cape Cornwall, about 250 fms. in length on the course of the lodes, and as far under the sea as may be hereafter explored. Immediately to the east and south is the highly productive mine St. Just United, the lodes of which are passing into the Cape set, and forming various junctions at no great distance west of the engine-shaft. The engine-shaft is sunk about 100 fathoms below the sea level on one of the lodes, and several levels extended thereon (see section); this lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and of great promise, being mixed with tin and copper ores. On the mine being drained this lode will yield good profits, tin at present being double the price it was when these explorations were made. I have no doubt that I saw of the lode 18 years ago that there is a good run of tin ground east and west of engine-shaft 200 fms. long, and 50 fms. high, making 10,000 fms. of good tribute ground available for working immediately the water is being pumped out. The set is in hills, precisely of the same nature as those celebrated and highly productive mines immediately to the north—Botallack and Levant, and from the nature of the lode near the bottom the Cape is likely to be more productive for copper than the above mines, from the fact that this mine has a great many of the highly-productive lodes of St. Just United parallel with and close to the lode already opened up. The sinking of the shaft and the drivages on the lode cost the late company a large sum of money, which is saved to the new company, besides the time necessary for such development. On taking the run of the various lodes, I find that by a comparatively short cross-cut from the engine-shaft several champion lodes will be intersected, one of which in St. Just United, and close upon your boundary, is worth at present for tin and copper not less than 80¢ per fm., and this too at 30 fathoms nearer the surface than the present bottom of your mine. Looking at your facilities for a rapid development of the lodes, the many thousands of fathoms of tribute ground already laid open, the nature of the strata, and the highly productive nature of the lodes in the mine adjoining, I have no hesitation in stating that Cape Cornwall is by far the best tin and copper set in Cornwall, and that a judicious management cannot fail to make this mine self-supporting almost immediately. I, therefore, recommend you to erect a 30-in. pumping-engine, and attach stamper thereto, pump the water out, and extend cross-cuts south to cut the lode as above described, and Cape Cornwall Consolidated Tin and Copper Mines will soon rank high as a good dividend mine. JOHN CARTEW.

Report of Captain RALPH P. GOSWORTHY, formerly agent of the Levant, Boswelliden and Wheal Castle Mines:—

Cornwall, Guernsey, Cornwall, July 29, 1863.—I suppose you intend to put an en-

gine on the old engine-shaft. With a moderate outlay this mine is likely to prove highly remunerative. I do not see why it should not rank with Botallack, Levant, and the other important mines in the district. The strata are all that can be desired—in fact, similar to the mines I have mentioned, and the lodes are of a highly promising character. The rich bunch of copper ore in the last working is evidently dipping westward, which is frequently the case in the neighbourhood. You are aware that to the west of the engine-shaft is a large and very promising lode, which from its bearing may very properly be called a causer; by driving the levels in that direction a short distance this lode will be reached, and will form a junction or intersection with the engine-shaft lode. This is a point of great importance, particularly so as the dip of ore is in the same direction, and when reached very favourable results may be reasonably expected. Lodes of the same bearing and character have yielded immense riches in the neighbouring mines. I think you have made a good choice in this piece of ground, or set, and I have no doubt if prosecuted with spirit and economy a lasting and profitable mine will be opened up.

**RALPH P. GOSWORTHY.**  
Report of Captain Wm. WILLIAMS, of the St. Just Consols Mine:—  
St. Just, Aug. 6, 1863.—I have great pleasure in forwarding my report of the above mine, and beg to congratulate you on your success in obtaining a lease of this very valuable property. It is situated in a very highly mineralised channel of ground, precisely in character to that of the most celebrated mines in the district—viz., Botallack and the Levant Mines. Its geological position is also similar to those highly productive mines, being in superlative hills or schist, overlying the rich tin-producing granite of the district. This set adjoins the recently opened up and highly productive mine called St. Just United, all the lodes of which are running into this property, and forming very important junctions a little to the west of the engine-shaft. One of these lodes in St. Just United is extended on in the hills close upon your boundary, and is estimated to be worth for tin and copper 80¢ per fathom, and increasing in value as the level is being extended towards your mine. An engine-shaft has already been sunk 100 fms., and a very important tin-lode extensively opened up, and immediately you pump the water out you can employ a great many tributaries to great advantage. At the time the shaft was sunk and those explorations were made tin was selling at £26 per ton, but at present the same tin would fetch at least £76 per ton. The sinking of the shaft and levels driven on the lode cost the late company several thousand pounds. This, coupled with the vast quantities of good tin ground laid open, make the Cape a very valuable property, independent of the copper lodes. By simply cross-cutting from the present workings the whole of the St. Just United lodes will be reached, including the rich copper lode referred to above; and the fact that the Cape is 30 fathoms deeper than the adjoining mine, and the lode to be reached so inexpensively, I consider this mine presenting advantages and assurances of success nowhere else to be met with in this county. I have already considered you very fortunate in securing St. Just Consols, but in securing the Cape you have acquired by far the best tin and copper set in Cornwall. Wm. WILLIAMS.

Report from Captain JAMES THOMAS, formerly agent for Bosorn, Wheal Augusta, East Ballewiden, and now of the North Levant Tin Mine:—

North Levant Mine, St. Just, Sept. 17, 1863.—By your request, I send you my report of the Cape Cornwall Mine, which is situated at St. Just, near Penzance, one of the best mining districts in the county of Cornwall. This mine is bounded on the east by the St. Just United Mines, north-east by Boswelliden and Wheal Castle Mines, north by Botallack and the Levant Mines, and south by the sea. It is situated in beautiful strata of ground, quite congenial for mineral, taking the lead of all the St. Just United lodes, which are going west, and in the same run of productive ground as the Botallack and Levant Mines, where they made their great dividends for many years, and are still continuing. I consider this mine more than an ordinary speculation, and one in which I feel confidence in recommending to any mining speculators. The work which has been already done on the mine will also be of great service to you, it having cost many thousands of pounds, and which the new company will reap the benefit of. JAMES THOMAS.

## THE CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In consequence of the large number of shares applied for in this company, the directors have decided to close the list forthwith, notice is hereby given that the SHARE LIST will be POSITIVELY CLOSED ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th inst.

Applications for the remaining shares must, therefore, be sent in on or before that date.

By order of the Board, THOMAS CARTHEW, Sec.

12, Bucklebury, London.

## THE ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each.

First issue, 50,000 shares, of which one-fourth have been subscribed for privately.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 2s. 6d. per share on allotment.

No call to exceed 5s. per share, and after first call no further calls to be made under an interval of less than three months.

**DIRECTORS.**  
GEORGE NOAKES, Esq., (Managing Director Great Wheal Vor United Mining Company), Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

E. B. NEILL, Esq., Parliament-street (Consul General for Monte Video).

BAILEY L. PHILLIPS, Esq., (Messrs. L. and B. Phillips and Co.), New London-street, Director of the European Bank.

F. KOE, Esq., Blackheath (Director of the London and Birmingham Bank).

ROBERT WALLEN JONES, Esq., Ormonde-terrace, Regent's-park (Director of the British National Life Assurance Association).

ADAM SHOLES, Esq., (Director of the London and Birmingham Bank, and of the Great Wheal Vor Mining Company).

Capt. JOHN ROBIN HARRIS, Blackheath (Director of Les Grandes Mines Consoli-Charles William White, Esq., (Messrs. Bakers, White, and Morgan), Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, and Croydon, Surrey.

**AGENTS IN BRAZIL.**  
Messrs. Alexander Fry and Co., Merchants, Rio de Janeiro.

**CONSULTING ENGINEER IN ENGLAND.**  
Capt. John Dalley, St. Austell, Cornwall, formerly Chief Mining Engineer to the St. John del Rey Gold Mining Company in Minas Geraes, Brazil, and at Mines in Mexico, Colombia, and in the Gold Mines of Australia.

**BANKERS.**  
London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury. (ham.)  
London and Birmingham Bank, 110, Cheapside, London; and 1, New-street, Birmingham.

**SOLICITORS.**  
Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, 20, Tokenhouse-yard.

**BROKER.**  
Francis Burnard, Esq., 78, Lombard-street.

**SECRETARY (pro tem.).**—J. J. Truran, Esq.

**TEMPORARY OFFICES.**—25, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

The object of this company is to purchase and work an extensive gold mining property, called Rossa (Rocha) Grande, situated in the province of Minas Geraes, Brazil. It is estimated as containing 21 square miles, or thereabouts, and is in the vicinity of the celebrated mine of the St. John del Rey Company. Labour, materials, and provisions can easily be obtained from adjoining towns and villages.

Capt. Thomas Treloar, in his elaborate report, says:—"The estate is very extensive, and the boundaries are well defined. A river and other streams run through the property, from which sufficient water can be obtained at a considerable elevation for mining operations on a large scale. The rock is chiefly clay and talcose slate, of that character which is highly congenial to auriferous formations, and when I add to this that the lodes are not very distant from the junction of the slate and granite, every experienced miner will understand its significance. Gold mines in Brazil, as well as copper and tin mines in England, are valueless when very far from the mysterious effect of the junction of these two great rocks. The estate contains three distinct auriferous formations, which can be traced for miles, besides a rich jacutinga formation unexplored. Diamonds are said to have been found, and the alluvial and aluvial deposit in the valley is believed to contain sufficient gold to make it remunerative for working. The first rock formation is of white quartz and iron, and has yielded from ½ oz. to 5 ozs. of gold per ton; the second is of yellow quartz and auriferous arsenical pyrites, and has afforded upwards of ½ ozs. of gold per ton. The third is of quartz and brown oxide of iron, and is about 36 feet wide. In depth it will probably grade into a pyritic rock formation, similar to that of the St. John del Rey Company's mine at Morro Velho. The whole mass of the lode is auriferous, and portions of it have yielded 50 oitavas of gold per ton. It only requires capital, economy, and practical experience to make these lodes as remunerative as the Rock Mine of the St. John del Rey Company, which has already paid £673,750 in dividends, and one share in which, with £15 paid, is now worth £52."

Full reliance is to be placed upon Capt. Treloar's report, from the fact that he has not only had nearly 20 years' experience in Brazil, in the service of the St. John del Rey Company, but that he is chief engineer to the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company, which, under his management, has paid a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on its first nine months' working.

Capt. Jno. Dalley, who has long known Rossa Grande, and who was himself chief engineer to the St. John del Rey Company, confirms the above report. The late Mr. George Vincent Dalley, Brazilian mining commissioner, also, in a work written by him, favourably mentions Rossa Grande, classing it with Morro Velho (St. John del Rey), and says:—"These mines might be aptly termed gold quarries."

The purchase money for the estate, and the mills, buildings, and machinery on it, has been agreed at £15,000 in cash, and an equal amount in shares of the company. The vendor's title is duly registered in the Government offices in Brazil, and no part of the purchase money will be paid until the company is put into legal possession of the property by the authorities there.

Prospectuses and copies of the reports of Capt. Thomas Treloar and John Dalley, extracts by Mr. Duval, with a map, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained of the broker, of the solicitors, or at the temporary offices of the company.

The deposit must be paid to the company's bankers at the time of the application being sent in; it will be returned in full if no allotment is made.

## TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT MR. GRIFFITH,

27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the REPUTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS OF ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation.

**MR. BRENTON SYMONS, M.E.,** has RETURNED from CORNWALL, and will be happy to AFFORD any INFORMATION respecting the CROWN MINING DISTRICT, to which he has particularly directed his attention. The Geological Map of this district will be published very shortly.

18, Hatton-garden, March 3, 1864.

## CARDIGANSHIRE MINING OFFICES.

**MESSRS. WILLIAMS, BRAY, AND CO.** beg to inform their mining friends and the public generally that, in consequence of the numerous applications and requests they have received, they now UNDERTAKE the INSPECTING and REPORTING on MINES.

The several members of the firm, having had many years' experience in mining in all its branches is the best guarantee of their ability in such matters; and they trust that, by carefully examining the mines they visit, and faithfully reporting thereon, and by constantly watching the progress of both old and new undertakings, they will be able to supply a want that has been greatly felt in the district, and give every information and advice that may be required.

OFFICES, 44, MARINE TERRACE, ABERYSTWITHE.

## THE GELLIVARA COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital, £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each, with power to increase.

Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £4 on allotment. The remainder to be called up as required; but no call to exceed £5 per share, and at an interval of no less than three months between each call.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. guaranteed during the first three years.

**DIRECTORS.**  
E. P. ALDERSON, Esq., 26, Old Broad-street.

THOMAS BRASSET, Esq., Esq., Great George-street.

CHARLES CAMMELL, Esq., Sheffield and London.

W. K. GLADSTONE, Esq., 57½, Old Broad-street.

J. H. JOHNSON, Esq., Director of the English and Swedish Bank.

GEORGE PAYNE KITSON, Esq., 13, King's Arms-yard.

V. KJELLBERG, Esq., Stockholm.

HUGH C. SMITH, Esq., 47, Belgrave-square.

**BANKERS IN LONDON**—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street.

**BANKERS IN SWEDEN.**  
The English and Swedish Bank (Limited), Stockholm and Gothenburg.

**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Dawes and Sons, 9, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

**BROKERS.**  
Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, 3, Lombard-street.

Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, Bartholomew-lane.

**SECRETARY**—Charles W. Earle, Esq.

**TEMPORARY OFFICES.**—1, COPTHALL CHAMBERS.

**ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.**

This company has been established for the purpose of purchasing a property in the kingdom of Sweden known as the Gellivara Estate, with the view of developing its great resources.

During the first three years required for the full development of the property, the vendors guarantee that the income on the paid-up capital shall amount to at least six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and they have bound themselves to make up any deficiency in such amounts; as security for the due fulfilment of this guarantee, the vendors leave in the hands of the company 50,000¢ of the purchase-money, which, together with the profits of the wood business, forms an ample guarantee fund.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association are for inspection at the office of the solicitors, Messrs. Dawes and Sons, and at the temporary offices of the company.

Application for shares must be made, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share.

Prospectuses and forms of applications for shares may be obtained at the temporary offices of the company, and the London Financial Association (Limited), 1, Threadneedle-street, and the Broker's; the branches of the English and Swedish Bank in Stockholm and Gothenburg will also receive applications and deposits for shares for transmission to England.

## THE GELLIVARA COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the APPLICATION LIST for shares in this company will CLOSE FOR LONDON ON SATURDAY, the 5th March inst.; and for the COUNTRY AND CONTINENT, on MONDAY, the 7th March inst.

By order of the Board, C. W. EARLE, Sec.

Temporary Offices, 1, Copthall Chambers, London, March 3, 1864.

## PROSPECTUS.

**THE CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £100,000, in 5000 shares of £20 each.

Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.

No further call to be made for at least three months from allotment, and it is calculated that no more than two-thirds of the capital will be required.

If no allotment is made, the deposits will be returned in full.

**DIRECTORS.**  
THOMAS CAVE, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

RICHARD WOODLEY BURROWS, Esq., Twickenham.

GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Cork and Youghal Railway, and of the London and Hamburg Banking Company.

Capt. CORNER, Director of East Great Work Mining Company.

JOSEPH HOPOOD, Esq., Lawrie Park, Sydenham.

GEORGE HENRY MONEY, Esq., 9, Berkeley-street, and Carlton Club.

JOHN SLATER PRATT, Esq., Oakland House, Stokeley, Cleveland.

SIMEON PICKARD WEBSTER, Esq., Kirkstall Hall, Leeds.

**BANKERS.**  
London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London.



**WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.**  
published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.R.S., and published by WATSON AND CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

Now ready, price 1s., by post 1s. 4d.,  
**STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON,**  
For 1861, 1862, and 1863.  
By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker,  
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By G. CHOWEN.  
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**THE MINERS' MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC AND SURVEYING.**  
By WILLIAM RICKARD,  
Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.  
Truro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; the office of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street; or of the author, and of all booksellers.

Now ready, 18mo., 2s. 6d. cloth, post free,  
**MANUAL ON EARTH WORK.**  
By ALEX. J. S. GRAHAM, C.E., Resident Engineer,  
Forest of Dean Central Railway. With numerous diagrams.  
London: Lockwood and Co., 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

**NEW WORK ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES,**  
By RALPH MOORE, Mining Engineer.  
Glasgow: M. Ogle and Son, Exchange-square.—London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in crown 8vo., with engravings, price 3s. 6d.,  
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E. and F. N. Spon, 16, Bucklersbury, E.C.

**CHIVERTON MINING DISTRICT.—A MAP of this celebrated district, embracing the whole of the PERRAN MINES, WILL BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY, by subscription, at 21s. each, coloured and mounted; or 16s. unmounted. Subscribers will be supplied in the order in which they give their names to the author, R. SYMONS, surveyor, Truro.—Truro, November 26, 1863.**

**MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT, F.G.S., &c., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,**  
3, GLOUCESTER TERRACE, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON, W.  
Reports after inspection on any class of mines, quarries, or collieries in any part of the world. Promotion of companies undertaken, whether for foreign or home mines, quarries, or collieries.  
Spanish, Mexican, or South American mines are considered by Mr. CLEMENT as first-rate properties for investment, Norwegian silver and copper mines as second to none.

### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journals should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**PATENT BITUMENOUS PIPE COMPANY.**—About two years since this company advertised their goods in the Journal. I then obtained from them a sample of their pipes, and also a list of prices, &c. On applying now to the address which then found them, I have not had any reply. I, therefore, conclude that they have either removed, or ceased to manufacture the article. May I enquire through the Journal whether any of your readers can give me any information on the matter?—R. SNELL.

**SIR,**—Will any of your readers oblige by communicating an easy and practical formula for calculating the horse-power of an ordinary Cornish pumping-engine, worked expansively?—G.

**GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colchard).**—I have often asked brokers about shares in this mine, and the answer invariably is—"The dealers will not make a price for them." How, then, does it happen that in the Journal the fully paid up shares (21. 10s.) are quoted at 5s. 7. I believe, Sir, that the dealers want to get a few hundred shares into their hands, and then we should soon see that a price was made, and a pretty good one too. Why, the last report is that the mine is quite answering the expectations formed of it at first. It is near Devon Great Consols, and the excitement of the discovery of a lode produces a price that the shareholders may safely await the development of their property. My advice to those who hold shares is by no means to part with any for the next six months. The shares are well held, and I believe we have a first-rate guarantee that the accounts will be thoroughly investigated, and nothing allowed to pass without every explanation, in the fact that Mr. Lukens, the manager of the Gloucestershire Banking Company, at Ross, Hereford, and Coleford, is the auditor.—One who KNOWS THE MINE.

**ROYAL COFFER MINING COMPANY OF SAN FERNANDO.**—In your report of the meeting of this company in last week's Journal one point has been omitted, which I beg you will be so kind as to mention:—That Mr. Sharp stated that the moment Mr. Arrieta should withdraw his action against the company, he was ready to hand each shareholder a cheque for whatever amount each was entitled to.—J. J. DE ARRIETA.

**THE GRITLY DISTRICT.**—In the Journal of Feb. 20, Mr. Cooke plainly intimates that I was the writer of a letter signed "Fair Play," which touched upon the Wheal Grylls district. I at once wrote him, assuring him that I was not the writer of the letter, and knew nothing about it, and asked him to correct the error he had fallen into. I do not, however, find any notice in your paper to that effect. I am, therefore, compelled in justice to myself, to ask you to give publicity to my total denial of the authorship of the letter signed "Fair Play."—WILLIAM PAINTER: Penru, Camborne. (Mr. Cooke's usual remarks were unavoidably omitted last week.)

**MINING MANAGEMENT.**—I am a careful peruser of the Journal, and one who desires to see mining carried out in a legitimate manner. I am persuaded that capital cannot be better employed than in mining, and my wish has been for many years that those who entrust their money to others should have justice done, and an exhibition of interest shown by those who dispose of it. I think the greatest mistake is the employment of agents not fit for their position, and I am confident that hundreds of thousands of pounds have been wasted from that very fact. A mine-agent should be one who fully understands what ought to be paid for sinking a shaft or driving a level, well up to tribute, and mining generally; and I would ask you, Sir, if a man can acquire this without practice? I made some enquiries only a few days ago who the agents were at a certain mine in this parish, and was told that one of the number was "a druggist." I cannot certainly think that the working of a mine should be entrusted to a druggist, although he may make pills and cure a cough. A reform is necessary, and the sooner the better.—A LEGITIMATE ADVENTURER: St. Agnes.

**CHIVERTON MINE.**—The sudden and great rise which has taken place in West Chiverton causes those whose interests are bound up with other mines near that one to be very cautious how they deal with their shares. Many have been induced to buy largely in the Chiverton Mine on account of the rapid rise of West Chiverton, but as a friend to legitimate mining, I would advise the holders of shares in Chiverton to still hold on, in the full expectation of its proving equal to the one now paying dividends. If it be true, as I believe, that shares are being bought up in Cornwall to a large extent, it proves that Chiverton is turning out well.—M.

**EAST WHEAL LOVELL.**—I think it is highly desirable that the monthly report of Captain Charles Thomas, which was promised to the shareholders at the last meeting (now six weeks since), should be published; and I think it would be only courteous if the agents would explain why they have not yet appeared. In accordance with the terms of one of the resolutions passed at the last meeting.—W. M. D.

**NORTH TREKERRY.**—I know that the Journal is always open to those seeking information, and I will ask you to insert this letter, so that I may get an answer from some one who is competent to give it. About a year ago I was strongly advised to invest in this mine, and I did so. The dividends were paid regularly, and the shares stood at so low a price that I got a very good rate of interest for my money. The shares rose to 3½, 4, during the time I held, and I sold out all I had, but my friends said—"You are wrong, the shares cannot go below this price;" however, time has proved who was right, for now I can go into the market and buy as many as 500 shares at 2½, and a few days since I might have had them at 2½. The question I ask is, Why are these shares at such a low figure, if the profits are fairly earned? There are Grenville shares at 4½, and not likely to pay dividends for some time to come. East Wheal Russell, at 4½, and only constantly disappointing those who are connected with it. East Carn Brea, at 6½, and no dividends likely to be paid yet awhile. All these are selling at double the price North Trekerby shares are. The mining public are always ready to invest in a safe dividend-paying mine, and yet they avoid the one I allude to. It is said that the mine is not yet fully developed; but I fear that either the mine is nearly exhausted, or some mismanagement causes the shares to drop. The spring is coming on, when everything gains life and vigour, and generally we find that mining shares rise greatly in March and April. I only hope I may be wrong in my fears about North Trekerby.—A CONSTANT READER: March 1.

**CAUTION MAN.**—I am not surprised at the hard hits given to the "Caution Man," though I am doubtful if he deserves them. Certainly, all his pet speculations, fairly or unfairly, came to a certain amount of grief soon after he recommended them, with the exception of Wheal Grenville, which had a start upwards for a short period. For myself, I am sorry he wrote as he did, holding, as I did and do, shares in Grenville, and I am sure that he has not yet fully recovered from the loss of his pet mine. The cause may be legitimate; but is it not this? He is stealing a march by the clever cognomen of "A Caution Man," and thus as a pure, disinterested, good-intentioned adviser of the public, gaining a certain prestige, and then coming out as a broker, thus inducing a combination against himself of other brokers, who could only damage him by depreciating the stock he advocated. I cannot think he wrote, knowing the shares would fall, for the sake of getting out himself. If it be so, though I do not believe it is, he has done it at the expense of his future fame and prospects, for nothing but the mines progressing hereafter can redeem him. Time will show; but it is a fair question to ask, if he has been a seller of any of the stock named? I write not unkindly, though I think, by his writing, I may subscribe myself—A SUFFERER.

**SWANSEA TICKETING.**—In last week's Journal it was stated that the Cobre Company's sales amounted to 1103 tons, instead of 963 tons.

\* The MINING JOURNAL is published in time for dispatch by the early mails on Saturday, and should be delivered with the usual morning papers of that day. In cases of irregularity, we recommend that orders be given to Messrs. Smith, or other active agents, who will readily undertake to supply it.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 5, 1864.

The recent decision of the Court of Chancery, in the case of "LOWNDES against the Garnett and Moseley Mining Company," has created misgivings with some as to whether the Companies Act, 1862, really gives the shareholders in Limited companies formed under it (by enabling them definitely to fix the extent of their responsibility) that protection which it is generally supposed to afford. We unhesitatingly state that there are no grounds for these misgivings. The capitalist connecting himself with a Limited company, under the Act of 1862, whether the limit be by shares or by guarantee, can choose, at pleasure, the amount of liability he will accept, and no amount of recklessness, neglect, or fraud on the part of the directors, can render him liable for a single penny beyond the limit he has chosen. The decision in the Garnett and Moseley case does not affect the position of shareholders in any appreciable degree, and is by no means calculated, as has been inferred, to encourage directors to incur debts for the company without the sanction of the shareholders generally. The case was this:—Mr. LOWNDES, a director, some years since accepted bills for 1200l., 1000l., 600l., and 400l. respectively, which were applied to the purposes of the company, and the course taken was sanctioned by them, inasmuch as they acquiesced, by not disputing the directors' right so to act on behalf of the company. The question now raised by Mr. LOWNDES was, whether he was not entitled to come in as a creditor instead of a contributory, the company contending that the Statute of Limitations barred his claim in respect of the bills, or that if it did not he could not come in as a creditor, because the money was advanced without the consent of the shareholders.

The Court decided that some of the amounts were barred by the statute, owing to there not having been sufficient acknowledgment within the six years, but that with regard to the 600l. and the 400l., Mr. LOWNDES was entitled to relief after the debts of the company are paid. The Court has not, however, decided that shareholders are to be required to contribute more than the amount unpaid upon their shares to reimburse Mr. LOWNDES, nor was it at all likely to do so, inasmuch as the Act of Parliament is directly opposed to such a ruling. It must be understood that these bills were not accepted on behalf of the company, although they were accepted for the benefit of the company. Had they been accepted in the name of the company, the director who actually put his name to the bill would not have been recognised in the transaction at all, and the company alone would have been responsible to the holder of the bill; but where a director accepts responsibility (beyond his responsibility as a shareholder) for the benefit of the company, he is certainly entitled to a position as a creditor, unless the company declare that they decline his loan, which his acceptance really is, immediately upon acquiring knowledge of the fact that it has been made. Otherwise the shareholders would be given the unfair advantage of carrying on their business with the directors' capital, and repaying or repudiating, according as the result obtained reached, or failed to reach, the expectations of the general body.

The effect of the VICE-CHANCELLOR'S decision cannot fail to be beneficial to joint-stock enterprise—it will prevent directors from incurring debts upon their own responsibility, and thus becoming creditors of the company; for they will henceforth know that all debts owing by the company, other than those due to directors, as well as all the costs and charges of winding-up, must be paid before the directors' claims receive any consideration; so that where the uncalled capital of a limited company is insufficient for ordinary creditors and costs of winding-up, as well as the claims of the directors, the directors must be losers. The position of the shareholder, however, is not in the slightest degree changed—he cannot be called upon for more than he has agreed to furnish, under any circumstances whatever.

### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 3.—The Coal and Iron Trades continue good, there being an excellent demand for most descriptions of coal, and also for iron of all kinds. New rolling-mills, on a most extensive scale, are intended to be erected at Messrs. Hawks' works, in Gateshead, and also other extensions of their large works. It is understood that the Elswick Iron Company (Sir William Armstrong and Co.) have leased a tract of coal near the Tyne, and a little west of Newcastle, where sinkings are to be commenced shortly, the coals to worked here being intended for the supply of the new furnaces and other ironworks at Elswick, where a large quantity of coal and coke will be required. Partial strikes are still rather common in the district; a number of the men at the Walbottle Colliery have struck this week for an advance of wages. It is said this has been done by them without giving notice of any kind, and the average wages of the men employed at the colliery are stated to have been 5s. 1d. per day of six hours' working. The whole of the men at the Elswick Colliery also struck work on Tuesday, having asked for an advance of price amounting to about 10 per cent.

A case of some interest to coalowners and others was tried at the Newcastle County Court a few days ago. The plaintiff is a coal miner, employed at the Walbottle Colliery, and the action was brought to recover the sum of 7s. 6d., which had been kept off the plaintiff's wages in consequence of his having absented himself from work on three separate days without reasonable excuse, the rules of the colliery, which he had signed, providing that for each day's absence he should forfeit half-a-crown. Mr. Story argued for the plaintiff that the bond under which he had agreed to serve the defendant was invalid, because it had not been mutually signed, the signature of the plaintiff only having been appended to it, and that to make it legally binding the signature of the defendant also should have been affixed.—Mr. Bush, for the defendant, said if this bond were to be declared invalid, it might make an unfortunate precedent, for the bonds in all the other works were drawn up in the same way, and signed in the same manner. He submitted that as the preamble of the bond stated that the plaintiff agreed to serve, and the defendant agreed to employ, and as it was a printed document, it was to be held sufficiently binding, without the firm being compelled to affix their signature to it.—The judge held that, from the wording of the document, it was an agreement between two parties, and as such could not, according to law, be held binding on either of the parties unless signed by both. The case was then investigated, and it was proved that he had wilfully absented himself from his work on all the three days without just cause, and on this ground the judge gave a verdict for the defendant.

A meeting of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers was held today; the proceedings will be reported more fully in my next letter, but the subjects on the paper for discussion were—"The paper of Messrs. Daglish and Atkinson, 'On Paradoxes in Ventilation';" that of Mr. Green, "On the Anthracite Coal of America;" and that of Mr. Morrison, "On a Miners' Relief Fund in Belgium."

### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MAR. 3.—It must be admitted that the continuous decline in Scotch pig is beginning to have its effect on certain branches of the Welsh Iron Trade, and several buyers have been able to place their orders at less than the current quotations. As stated last week, many are of opinion that this apparent dullness will only last until the spring requirements have come in, and that then prices will be as firm as was the case a month ago. The agitation among the men for a further rise in wages is still going on, and I hear that one of the leading ironmasters has declared that he will give the requisite notice to every person in his employ, and close the works, unless the workmen show a different feeling to what they do at present, and attend to their work more regularly. There is no doubt that the men have, as it were, drawn the string rather too tight, and unless they evince a little prudence and discretion in their future actions, it is evident that a breach between them and their employers will be the result, and past experience is pretty conclusive as to who will be the greatest sufferers by this course. The coalmasters have numerous orders in hand, and good prices

are obtained. The great difficulty to be contended with in the coal trade just at present is the irregularity with which the colliers work, and the consequent delay in loading vessels. Cases of demurrage frequently occur, and not only the profit is thus taken away, but often there is a decided loss. A large quantity of coke is being sent from the district to the Staffordshire ironworks.

It is announced that Mr. Thomas Brown, of Chepstow, and director of the Great Western Railway, has joined the board of the South Wales Colliery Company. Mr. John Russell has disposed of the Cwmillery collieries to the new company, and the latter will take possession as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. The shareholders will thus have a fair chance of an immediate return on their capital, instead of waiting until pits have been sunk on the original taking. The Risco Fund Committee held their annual meeting at the Town-hall, Newport, on Saturday, when the accounts for the year 1863 were examined and passed, and ordered to be published as usual.

Those interested in the prosperity of Milford Haven are beginning to awake from their long slumber, and I find that at last energetic efforts are being made to utilise the unrivalled harbour of Milford. The New Milford Dock Company and the Habberston Dock Company have been projected with the view of carrying out this object, and both projects have been favourably received by the commercial public of Pembrokeshire. Colonel Greville, Mr. W. Walters, Mr. John Riddolph, Mr. W. Chambers, together with several London capitalists, are on the board of the two companies, and there is a fair prospect of success. Unquestionably, Milford Haven is one of the finest harbours in the world, and if capacious docks were constructed there is no doubt that it would soon become a second Liverpool.

A return of the port of Swansea trade for 1863, as compared with those of 1862, shows that there has been a large increase of imports, with the exception of copper, copper ores, and regulus, silver ores, &c. The copper and copper ores, and regulus, silver ores, &c., amounted to no less than 187,800 tons, the quantity in 1862 being 197,300 tons; the total quantity of timber amounted to 36,300 tons, against 20,400 tons during 1862; iron ore, 29,300 tons, against 12,100 tons in 1862. The total quantity of coal and patent fuel exported in 1863 amounted to 783,000 tons, against 817,000 tons in 1862; copper, copper ores, regulus, silver, and zinc ores, 47,400 tons, against 29,300 tons in 1862; tin-plates, 15,900 tons in 1863, as against 12,300 tons in 1862.

**THE ABERAMAN BOILER EXPLOSION.**—Since my last week's report nothing of importance has transpired respecting this explosion. One more of the injured men has succumbed to the injuries received, making the twelfth fatal case. Several others are lying in a precarious state, although it is believed they will all recover. Mr. C. Bailey, M.P., the proprietor of the works, has been reported as expressing his intention of providing for all the sufferers; and, therefore, there will be no necessity for an appeal to public sympathy, as intended. Mr. Bailey is one of the wealthiest ironmasters, not only in this district, but in the world; and by providing for the bereaved families he will only do that which his great wealth fully enables him to do, and which will be a gracious act of generosity towards those in his employ, who have so materially assisted in acquiring that wealth. The repairs of the works are being rapidly proceeded with, and in a few weeks the puddling furnaces will be again in operation.

### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 3.—The continued healthy aspect of the Iron Trade is affording great encouragement to enterprise and speculation, and in many districts in these counties new works are being projected, and many are in actual course of construction. The demand for railway iron is exceedingly good, and a greater impetus is likely to be given on account of the favour which many of the new railway projects are finding with the parliamentary committees to which they have been referred. The Midland project, for making a line from Chesterfield to Sheffield, via Dronfield, is said to have passed. It will open up a vast tract of mineral country, and is calculated to induce the Sheffield capitalists to raise manufactories and their huge chimneys in a district which, for the most part, is now purely agricultural. Bars and plates are in good request, whilst the activity in the manufacture of armour-plates is still unabated. There is a mania just now for joint-stock companies, and most of the large works in these counties are quietly going into share capital, under the Companies Act, 1862. It is said a new limited company is starting at Sheffield for the manufacture of armour-plates, with the view to share the laurels with John Brown and Co. There is a large amount of jealousy now existing between the two Sheffield firms engaged in the manufacture of these plates as to the merit of superiority. I allude to Messrs. Brown and Co., of the Atlas Works, and Mr. Cammell, of the Cyclops Works. In a recent competitive trial it was stated in one of the local papers that Mr. Cammell had obtained first honours, and Messrs. Brown and Co. the second, and the news caused some consternation amongst the manufacturers and artisans in the town, but, when the official account was received, these positions were found to be reversed.

The Coal Trade is still very active, and there are no indications of any falling off, so far as I have ascertained; but the dissatisfaction which is created in the South Yorkshire coal field by the strikes of the colliers is likely to prove of serious import. The men at the Oaks Colliery are out on strike, and the Masters' Association has determined to support the Oaks Colliery proprietors by a general lock-out of all the men at their works. The Oaks men ask for an advance of 10 per cent., which the proprietors refuse to give. This is but the prelude to a strike at other pits, which would increase the wages paid to the miners of Barrowley and district about 2000l. per week. There is no probability of the strike at the Oaks terminating. The men are supported by the Miners' National Union, and delegates of men are being dispatched to all the colliery districts in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and other counties, for the purpose of gaining aid.

Another strike has taken place at the Carr House Colliery, near Rotherham, which has assumed a serious aspect for some of the men. Two men from the Barnsley district were put to work by the masters. The turn-outs requested them to desist working, but they refused, when about twenty of the turn-outs went to their lodgings and severely ill-treated them. Eighteen of the assailants have been brought this week before the Rotherham magistrates, and committed to York Assizes for trial. The case has excited the greatest interest in the whole of South Yorkshire, and when the prisoners were being removed in an omnibus from the police cells to Wakefield prison there was quite a demonstration amongst working colliers, who cheered as though the prisoners had done a commendable act.

There is nothing of interest to notice regarding the lead mines in the Peak, everything in the nature of a lead mining speculation being exceedingly dull. The stock and share markets have been flat, on the whole, and only the more favourite stocks have been in any decided request.

### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 3.—On the whole, the prevalent feeling amongst the members of the Iron Trade is more confident with regard to the future. There are more enquiries for iron, though the orders actually given out are only of small amount. Those who have to sell from month to month are compelled to accept lower rates, but the leading masters are firm, and superior brands cannot be bought any cheaper than at the trade prices. The undersellers, both of pigs and manufactured iron, are, in most cases, dealers who bought before the advances, who are now compelled to complete their bargains or to have them cancelled; and who, therefore, to get the iron off their hands, have to tempt buyers by offering a reduction, which, however, still leaves them a handsome profit. It is, in fact, speculative purchasers and the workmen who have absorbed the whole of the great rise in iron; and makers of pigs, many of whom sold largely before the rise in price, have, no doubt, been heavy losers. The question whether the present lull in the trade is temporary, or will lead to a reduction of prices, is necessarily one of great interest. The general opinion appears to be that in a month or so we shall witness a full resumption of activity in the demand for iron. In the first place, it is clear from the tables of exports that the actual shipments of iron in the latter part of last year were very large, and there is no reason to think they will diminish—rather that, as the many railways to be constructed progress, the export of iron must be increased. Again, the cost of production is heavy, owing to the very high rates of wages which prevail in every colliery and iron-producing district, owing to the scarcity of labour, which was never very redundant even during the long depression, whilst the present dullness is regarded as only the result of speculative buyers realising, which induces the merchants to hold back orders, in the hope of a permanent reaction. One element will upset much of this reasoning—the extension of the war now waging in Denmark, which is by no means an impossible, hardly an improbable event.

A dreadful boiler explosion took place at Hall End, near West Bromwich, on Tuesday afternoon, causing, up to the present time, the death of nine persons, and a large number of serious and some twenty more. The works belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnson, and consisted of puddling-furnaces, rolling-mills, and a foundry. The boiler which burst was a vertical egg-shaped boiler, heated by the flues from three puddling-furnaces. The explosion was very violent; the boiler was rent into three parts. The largest fell on the roof of the guide-mill, crushing it, and causing death and injury to those beneath it; a second piece, some thousand pounds weight, was carried for 40 yards, and struck the canal bridge; whilst a third piece, taking another direction, struck and knocked into atoms a furnace-shaft, and rebounding broke in the roof of the forge. It is needless to paint the horrors of the scene. The escapes were very wonderful, as the boiler burst just after a good many of the puddlers had finished their heats, and had gone to another part of the works, whilst the foundrymen for a temporary purpose had been removed the day before from their usual place of work, which was shattered. It appears that the boiler burst at a weak part of the plates, which was covered by the brickwork, and which by leakage and rust had been reduced to 1-16th of an inch in thickness, otherwise the boiler is described as having been strong. Of course a thorough enquiry will be made by the coroner's jury.

The failure of Edward Barker and Son, extensive metal merchants, of Birmingham, was announced on Saturday, and is ascribed to extensive speculations in Scotch pig-iron. The liabilities are said to amount to about 500,000l. By the death of the late proprietor, the business is in the hands of the widow and a younger son.

An Association of Chartermasters, for protection against the demands of the men, is being formed, and in South Staffordshire is obtaining much support. One main object is to require a character with men before employing them, so as to avoid the practice of men who do not work steadily wandering about from place to place, and inducing, as the chartermasters say, dissatisfaction amongst the men. In case a man cannot get a certificate from his last employer, five members of the association will consider his case, and decide it. The movement is important, and may be, if wisely directed, beneficial.

The value of the safety-chain, for securing men descending or ascending in skips, was illustrated at a pit of the Chillingham Company, near Wolverhampton, last week. It was feared that carbonic gas would be in the shaft, and the men put on the safety-chains which Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, has recommended, and near the bottom one fell,



and would, no doubt, have been lost, and probably more, but that the chain supported him. It is one of the simplest appliances ever suggested, and would, if used, save many lives.

The Midland Boiler Inspection and Assurance Company held their half-yearly meeting on Feb. 24. Mr. P. Williams, the Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, presiding. No accident has occurred to any boiler assured with the company since it commenced operations, and a credit balance of 3511. 10s. 6d. was carried forward to next half-year. Mr. Edward B. Marten, the company's engineer, presented an elaborate and interesting report upon the progress made during the past year. The Chairman said that the effects of the operations of the company would be most beneficial to the district in many ways, and not the least in inducing greater care and watchfulness on the part of working engineers, who would know that a report would be made to the office of their respective works by a competent person on the state of their respective boilers. It is gratifying to find that most of the leading ironmasters of this district are supporters of this company, as they are very anxious to do all in their power to lessen the number of explosions, and protect the lives of their workmen.

**FOREIGN TARIFFS.**—Mr. Edward Parry, of Wolverhampton, has addressed the following interesting particulars to the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*:—"Having drawn out for my own guidance a list of the duties levied upon articles of my manufacture by the different countries of Europe, and also upon the raw material of which these articles are made, I thought it might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to learn how far our principles of free trade are reciprocated by our continental neighbours. In most instances you will perceive the raw material is either free or but slightly taxed, while, in the majority of cases, a heavy or prohibitory tax is levied upon manufactured articles."

Extract from return of duties levied by countries in Europe upon British manufactures in metals, so far as they affect one of the staple trades of Wolverhampton:—		Block tin or tin-plates. Man. articles.	
Russia	Per cwt. £0 2 2	£3 3 4	By sea.
Sweden	Free.	1 13 3	Not lacquered or painted.
Norway	Free.	2 13 2	Lacquered or painted.
Denmark	Free.	5 14 5	Tin wares.
Zollverein	Free.	1 8 7	Gilt, silvered, or plated.
Hamburg	Free.	0 6 1	Tin wares.
Holland	Free.	1 10 6	Fine, also lacquered tin wares, toys, and the like.
Belgium	Free.	5 per ct. ad val.	
France	Free.	10 per ct. ad val.	
Portugal	Free.	0 12 3	
Spain	Free.	2 5 9	
Italy	Free.	0 7 0 1/4	In Spanish vessels.
Papal States	Free.	0 8 5	In foreign vessels.
Austria	Free.	0 7 0	
Switzerland	Free.	0 1 1/2	
Greece	Free.	0 1 1/2	
Turkey	Free.	0 1 1/2	

#### MINERAL OILS—THE TORBANE HILL MINERAL.

**YOUNG v. FERNIE.**—This great cause, which relates to the manufacturing of mineral oils, came on (before Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart) on Monday, by special appointment. Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., Mr. Grove, Q.C., Mr. Bovill, Q.C., Mr. Hindmarsh, Q.C., Mr. Webster, Mr. Karlskale, and Mr. Lawson appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., Mr. Mackeson, Mr. Downing Bruce, Mr. Chance, and Mr. Theodore Aston represented the defendants. The suit was by James Young, of Linfield, in the county of Edinburgh, manufacturing chemist, Edward Meldrum, of Bathgate, in the county of Linlithgow, manufacturing chemist, and Edward W. Binney, of Manchester, gentleman, to restrain the defendants, Ebenezer Waugh Fernie, William Carter, and Joseph Robinson, manufacturers of oil, at Leeswood and Saltney, in the county of Flint, from infringing a patent, dated Oct. 17, 1850, and granted to the plaintiff Jas. Young, "for improvements in the treatment of certain bituminous substances, and in obtaining products therefrom." The plaintiff claims to be sole inventor of paraffin and paraffin oil by a process alleged to have been discovered by him for treating bituminous coals in such a manner as to obtain oil, now a product of great public and practical utility for purposes of illumination and lubrication, and which he secured by a patent in 1850. The other two plaintiffs are the partners of Young. On Sept. 8, 1862, the plaintiffs filed this bill against the defendants, Fernie, Robinson, and Carter, merchants in London, who are the proprietors of extensive works near Liverpool, in Flintshire, and in Scotland, for the manufacturing of mineral oils. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants might be restrained from manufacturing or selling paraffin in any manner infringing the plaintiffs' patent, and the Vice-Chancellor, on the motion of the plaintiff or an injunction in terms of the bill, refused the application on the defendants undertaking to keep an account of the paraffin manufactured and sold by them according to the invention of the plaintiffs. From the evidence it appears that the plaintiffs' right under the patent of 1850 had been continually disputed, both in the courts in England and in Scotland, and that the patent had been upheld by means of incidental litigation, stayed by compromises, till Mr. Gillespie, the well-known proprietor of the Boghead or Torbane Hill mineral, applied to and obtained the concurrence of the Lord Advocate of Scotland to repeal the plaintiffs' patent. On the 10th of the present date, it is denied that the plaintiff was the first inventor, or that he discovered the best mode of producing or extracting paraffin in marketable quantities, or that he ever infringed the plaintiffs' patent, or even that such patent was now or ever was valid. The defendants say that many persons, both in England and Scotland, had manufactured these oils from bituminous coals by process similar to that described by the plaintiff in his specification, particularly in the year 1848, at the Edgbale Vale Ironworks, belonging to the defendant Robinson, and which are still in operation. At a much earlier date by the Earl of Dundonald, at Cairness, Kilmarnock, the Brossly Works, near Coupar, and at numerous other places; and that the plaintiff had in no way increased the stock of knowledge as to the process; and, further, that the plaintiffs' patent had been continually and openly infringed. The defendants also allege that the manufacturing adopted and used by them is upon quite a different principle to the specification of the plaintiff, if the patent had ever been valid, and that the plaintiffs' specification was untrue, uncertain, insufficient, and framed so as to mislead.

Mr. Grove having opened the case for the plaintiff, called Dr. Hofmann, F.R.S., who said that plaintiff was the first person who had discovered paraffin in coal; but, on cross-examination by the Attorney-General, this witness admitted that he was not a mile away from the cross-examination of Dr. Hofmann was continued by the Attorney-General on behalf of the defendants. The witness stated that he was acquainted with the patents taken out by M. du Boisson, in 1845, for the distillation of bituminous substances. Bituminous schists consist of organic and other remains. He should, however, call Boghead mineral along with Cannel coal. He had never heard Boghead coal called schist till the trial with Gillespie. Witness was then examined with reference to the inventions of Archibald Earl of Dundonald, for which a patent was obtained in 1781, for manufacturing oils, acids, and salts from pit coal, near Ailsa, in Scotland. Witness said that if Boghead mineral was exposed to the temperature mentioned in Lord Dundonald's specification no result would be produced. He had, however, never made the experiment. Witness was well acquainted with the works of Reichenbach, published at Halle in 1830. In these works there was, in his opinion, nothing to show that by placing the coal in a retort of slow heat paraffin could be obtained. Reichenbach had stated that paraffin was a product of carbonization from mineral substances. This, in witness's opinion, proved that Reichenbach discovered paraffin. If the bituminous coal mentioned by Young was subjected to the process described by Reichenbach, it would, no doubt, have produced the same result. The witness was then examined with reference to the works of Morand on Coal, published at Paris in 1777; Berzelius on Chemistry, Paris, 1832; and other books, to show that the invention was well known before the existence of Young's patent. Dr. Hofmann did not consider Lord Dundonald's invention of 1781 was in any way like the plaintiffs'. What Sir Robert Kane had stated in the "Elements of Chemistry," 1841, was a mistake.

Dr. Lyon Playfair was examined by Mr. Grove. He stated that he was Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh. He became acquainted with the plaintiff when he was assistant to Prof. Graham, now Master of the Mint. He had called the plaintiff's attention to a petroleum spring in Derbyshire, and plaintiff had manufactured paraffin for two years previous to the patent. The patent, in his opinion, produced a substance new to industry. Liebig, Dumas, and others had, however, pointed out the existence of paraffin in coal prior to the patent. Previous to Young's patent, the largest quantity of paraffin he had ever seen was about a quarter of an ounce, except what was made from seal. The plaintiff now produces tons. Cross-examined by Sir Fitzroy Kelly: It was well known that paraffin could be obtained from coals by dry distillation before Young's patent. Mr. Grove objected to a question put by Sir Fitzroy, and referred to the 41st section of the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852; but his Honour said that in the Court of Chancery they were not guided by the procedure in the common law courts; their object was to obtain the truth, and, therefore, overruled the objection. Witness said he had used paraffin oil at a lecture given by him at the Royal Institution, in 1852.

**OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE.**—The petition for winding-up this company was heard before the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries on Tuesday, and ordered to stand over till May 1, with liberty in the meantime for any motion to be made. Mr. Pulbrook, the petitioner, claimed 215*l.* for services rendered to the company as their solicitor. Mr. Josiah Harris, a director, contributor, and lessor of the mine, opposed the winding-up, and asked for the adjournment, on the ground that the directors disputed Mr. Pulbrook's demand, and that it was a question whether it was positively a debt. The whole debts and liabilities of the company amounted to about 1000*l.*, and there were ample means for paying this, as the assets, including the debts to the company, plant, and machinery, and the unpaid calls, would amount to about 4000*l.*. A directors' meeting had not been called since the petition was presented, the shareholders had not been consulted, and he was sure, if the case was adjourned, a meeting would be held, and some means adopted to pay all liabilities, and continue the working of the property. All the difficulties had arisen from the conduct of two directors, residing at Manchester. These gentlemen had promised that if the company's offices were removed from London to Manchester, they would furnish 5000*l.* for the winding-up of the mine; but this promise had not been kept. Mr. Harris urged the justice of an adjournment, and promised to call a meeting of the shareholders to see what could be done. The property was a valuable one, and he was desirous, even to his own pecuniary disadvantage, that the shareholders should have the benefit of their outlay; and trusted his Honour would exercise his right under clause 70 in the Joint-Stock Company's Act, and make no order at present upon the petition. The Vice-Warden ordered the adjournment, as stated.

**CITY MERCANTILE CLUB AND DINING HALL COMPANY.**—We are requested to state that the application for shares in this company have been so numerous that the list will soon be closed. It is intended that the company's public dining halls shall be upon a scale worthy of the City, and capable of comparison with any establishment on the Continent. The club will be conducted under the management of a committee, strictly upon the principles of similar establishments, with a small entrance fee and subscription, and a moderate dining room

tariff, adapted to the views of men of the commercial world. The premises being situated directly opposite Bow Church, it would be difficult to find a site better adapted for the purpose, and the acquisition of this elegant structure will enable the company to stand second to none of their club brethren. The capital has been fixed at 80,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, and holders of 10 shares and upwards will, subject to the ballot, be admitted to the membership of the club without entrance fees.

#### GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.

It is with much pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the favourable progress of these mines. The company, it will be remembered, was formed in 1853, for the purpose of draining the Old Wheal Vor main lode, at the depth of 300 fathoms, where a large and rich course of ore "was said" to have been left unworked, but after an outlay of nearly half a million of money the bottom stopes were laid bare, and found to be too poor to work. Some fruitless development was prosecuted in the levels east of Borlase shaft, but the present management deemed it prudent to abandon the old mine, and confine their operations to the parallel lode south, called Wheal Metal. The prudence of this resolution saved the company from total ruin, and now gives them the prospect to have their large outlay returned to them again.

The Old Wheal Vor main lode, which ceased working in 1845, was celebrated for being the largest and richest course of ore ever known, and returned over two millions sterling to the adventurers; and it is remarkable that the parallel lode, now working as Wheal Metal, appears to open out with all the characteristics in configuration and productiveness of that great lode, promising, indeed, to be to the present adventurers what the old main lode was to the former workers—the richest tin mine in Cornwall. Nevertheless, in 1860, when the present management ceased to prosecute further operations at the old mine, Wheal Metal, which had furnished nearly 200,000*l.* by the sale of ore towards the outlay of draining the old mine, became itself exhausted, so that at that period scarcely 4 tons of ore per month could be raised from the workings, and the company deeply in debt.

Notwithstanding these gloomy and discouraging prospects, the adventurers came forward with fresh capital, which, with the sale of materials at the old mine, released the company from debt, and gave a working capital in hand. The utmost energy was immediately infused into the general development. Metal and Ivey shafts were pushed down, and levels extended with all possible speed. The mine was worked with care and economy, the finances maintained in a sound state. The returns increased so that in March, 1861, dividends were made, and steadily maintained to the present prosperous condition. Such, we believe, to be a fair history of this undertaking. The mine is at present, probably, the richest in Cornwall, the numerous ends showing an unusual high value through a considerable length and depth of ore ground, and from the general prospects and indications in the courses of ore now opened out, as well as in the fact that there are upwards of 300 fms. of untried ground west of their present workings, the mine bids fair to be one of the largest as well as the richest in Cornwall.

We more readily bring this notice to the attention of our readers in order that others may be encouraged by the example of the indomitable energy and perseverance, under every vicissitude, which has led to such successful results. We heartily rejoice in the good fortune of the Wheal Vor adventurers, and wish them a full realisation of the reward they merit.

The following was the value of the different points of operation, as taken from the sampling-book for the month of Jan., since which the mine has improved:—Ivey's shaft, 218*l.*; 147 east of ditto, 248*l.* (since improved to 400*l.*); 147 west of ditto, 147*l.*; 174 east of Metal, 283*l.*; 174 west of ditto, 103*l.*; 174 rise, east of ditto, 283*l.*; 174 rise, west of ditto, 103*l.*; Winze 162, east of ditto, 85*l.*; Winze 162, west of ditto, 95*l.*; 162 level, east of ditto, 85*l.*; stopes in bottom of 162, 40*l.*

#### TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been remarkably active the whole of the week, and from present appearances likely to continue, notwithstanding the decline in the standard for copper. On Monday the usual fortnightly account took place, and, although more than ordinarily heavy, passed off satisfactorily. There has been a large amount of business transacted in GREAT WHEAL VOR, NORTH SHEPHERDS, and a few others, at greatly advanced prices, the former arising from the extraordinary discoveries which have been made, but a reaction set in yesterday afternoon, and several transactions were effected at lower rates. The reported improvements which have taken place in several other mines have a tendency to create a large amount of business in prospective, and a very buoyant market may be anticipated.

**WHEAL SETONS** have been in fair demand at improved prices.—**WHEAL BASSET** and **EAST BASSET** are sought for at higher figures.—**CLIFFORD** and **NAOIGLES**, after active enquiries, have fluctuated; but the latter left off weaker.—**COPPER HILLS** are in request at improved rates, but scarce.—**WHEAL BULLERS** continue to recede, and are more freely offered, at lower prices.—**TINROFT** and **STRAY PARK** have been in fair demand, but are now weaker.—**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS** and **SOUTH CARR BREA** are quiet at present quotations, and more freely offered.—**EAST CARR BREA** are in request.—**WHEAL GRENVILLE** have been largely dealt in, but have since varied.—**EAST GRENVILLE** and **WHEAL HOPE** are more quiet.—**NORTH TREKERRY** have changed hands at higher prices.—**NORTH CROFT** and **NORTH ROSEKAR** have been in request at minimum rates.—**GREAT WHEAL BURY** have been extensively dealt in at improved prices, and after a slight reaction are more in demand.—**ST. DAY UNITED** are in better demand.—**WHEAL KITTY** (St. Agnes) and **EAST ROSEWARK** are less active.—**WEST CHIVERTON** continue to advance, and actively dealt in.—**CHIVERTON MOOR**, **CHIVERTON**, and **CHIVERTON VALLEY** have been largely dealt in, but some slight fluctuations have followed.—**NORTH GRENVILLE** have been largely dealt in, and prices, consequently, advanced, with a likelihood of going higher.—**EAST LOVELL** changed hands very freely at market prices, but since done at lower rates.—**GREAT FORTUNES** have fluctuated, but freely dealt in.—**PENDEEN CONSOLS** are offered at lower rates.—**PROSPER UNITED** have varied in price, without any change in the mine to warrant it.—**WENDRON CONSOLS** and **TRELOWETH** have been in request at nominal rates.—**NEW ROSEWARK** and **MARGARET** are firm at present quotations.—**PROVIDENCE** shares have receded.—**GREAT WHEAL VOR** have been extensively dealt in, and a great rise followed, in consequence of the reported improvements which had taken place in the already rich places of operations; but a slight reaction has succeeded, still there is little doubt of a further advance. **SOUTH CARADONS** have been required for.—**EAST CARADONS** have fluctuated, although a large amount of business appears to have been done.—**MARKE VALLEY**, **WEST CARADONS**, **GLASGOW CARADONS**, and **LIDCOTT** have been in demand.—**GOMAGNA** and **TRELAUNY** have been in request at former prices.—**MARY ANN** shares have also improved.—**HINGTON DOWN** and **DRAKE WALLS** find buyers at minimum rates.—**EAST RUSSELLS** have receded.—**GRIMONS** have been extensively dealt in, and appear likely to improve, the demand being largely supported.—**EAST CARADONS**.—The counter lode in the 80 east is worth 20*l.* per fathom; they will commence driving west on its course in a few days. The 70 east is worth 18*l.* per fathom, and the 60 east 16*l.*. The south lode in the 60 east is unproductive; the 70 east is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The south lode in the 60 east saving work. The 70 east is worth 45*l.* per fathom, and the 70 west 30*l.*

**TIN HILL** (near St. Austell).—The present underground operations are confined to the sinking of the shaft, with a view of getting under the "old men's" workings, which in all great tin districts when found profitable were carried on until overcome by water, and the opening on the several lodes, which are of a most promising character. On three of them, in the 10 m. level, there are several pitches, which are being worked at a low tribute. There is a good course of tin gone down in the bottom of the 10 m. level, which can be taken away at a low cost when the next level is completed to that point. Water-power for stamping and dressing the work is ample, and all the necessary machinery in course of erection, and a steam-engine of adequate power will be erected as soon as requisite. The position of the property is represented to be undeniably, and the immense quantities of tin returned from the lodes in this great tin district leave little doubt but this mine will share largely in its future production.

**CAMBOURNE YEAN.**—The lode in the shaft is reported to be worth 40*l.* per fm., whilst a portion of the lode, presumed to be the main part, is found further north. The winze sinking below the 243 has been worth 60*l.* per fathom for the length, but at present disordered, and only valued at 20*l.*, but a favourable change is shortly expected. The 242 east is worth 10*l.* per fathom; in sinking deeper, they anticipate great improvements as the lode enters the granite formation.

**ROSEWARK CONSOLS** is reported to have very much improved in several places of operation, especially in the bottom level, where the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom.

At **GREAT WHEAL BURY** the operations are progressing in an most encouraging manner, especially in the development of Offord's shaft, in the bottom of which the lode is worth 30*l.* per fm. The 130 east continues large, and worth 25*l.* per fathom; a stopes in the back is valued at 40*l.* per fm. There are two stopes in the back of the 130, east of Harvey's, worth together 35*l.* per fm. The 70 east, east of Mathew's, is worth 12*l.* per fm., and opening up some good tribute ground. Other places are looking well, whilst the tribute department continues to yield the usual quantities of good work. The profits for the last month are upwards of 500*l.*, and, from the general appearance of the ran of ore ground now opening, it is expected that the next month will give an increased amount.—**BOSCAWEN** continues to look remarkably well. The 70, west of Hunter's, is worth 30*l.* per fm.; the stopes are worth fully 18*l.* per fm. The 60 west is valued at 6*l.* per fathom, and a stopes is worth 12*l.* per fathom. There are several other points of operation, which are looking well for early improvements.

**EAST TREKERRY** continues to open up very promisingly; the lode in the 12, east and west is improving, and the stopes in both levels are in their value and prospects. In clearing the large shaft great progress is being made.—**WHEAL SPARNON**. The operations here, both at surface and underground, are progressing satisfactorily. The shaft is in course of preparation for a permanent engine-shaft, and arrangements are making for the erection of a powerful engine.—**ST. JUST CONSOLS**. The Guide lode, which is of an unusual size, continues to yield more than sufficient work for the sixteen heads of stamps, and larger quantities of richer quality tinstuff will be shortly raised from the branches of better work recently laid open. The mine is reported to be more than paying labour cost, but the late frost proved an impediment to the larger returns of tin, which will be made up during the current month.

**EAST WHEAL LOVELL.**—The shaft below the 26 is reported still worth 100*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back and bottom of the 20 are respectively worth 50*l.* per fathom. No change in any of the other points of operation.—**TREWOLLS**. A report was circulated here that a very serious accident had occurred to the engine—in fact, that it was in such a state that it would require months to repair the injury. It is gratifying to learn that the only accident was a breakage of the pin of the balance-bob, which was replaced by a new one in a few hours, and every man is working in his place as before.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR.**—The operations are developing the richest courses of tin known in the county; and, should it continue to hold down, of which there appears but little doubt, it will become as valuable as the old mine was 50 or 60 years since. The present ends, stopes, and winzes are worth in the aggregate nearly 1000*l.* per fm. for tin. Telegrams have since been received, advising that the 146, west of Metal shaft, had

improved from 40*l.* to 200*l.* per fm., and the 147, east of Ivey's, was now worth 400*l.* per fathom.—**STANNIS** and **CARADONS**. The winze in bottom of the 85 has greatly improved, and, in taking down 6 ft. of the lode it was found worth 25*l.* per fathom. On Monday next they purpose taking down 9 feet of the lode in the shaft, where they expect a further improvement, from the appearance of the lode at the shaft, and it is valued upon as a very important feature.—**WENDRON CONSOLS** has greatly improved at the shaft, and in the course of a week they calculate on cutting the lode at the stump-level by the 85 cross-cut, under the point where the winze is reported to be worth 100*l.* per fathom.—**BASSET** and **GRENVILLE** are looking better; they are now raising 6 tons of tin per week.—**CAPT. CORNWALL**. A prospectus for working the above property, under the Limited Liability Act, was issued privately some months since, when nearly three-fourths of the shares were taken up. But some delay has taken place in introducing it to the public, in consequence of the limits or line of demarcation seaward not having been clearly defined, the right in that direction being claimed by the Crown Land Commissioners and the Duchy. The directors, in a very laudable manner, hesitated to give publicity to the prospectus until final arrangements had been arrived at. It is gratifying to learn that the Commissioners of the Crown Lands and the Duchy officers have decided on the limits, which has given to the shareholders the whole run on the course of the lode from St. Just United to the boundary, going westwards, is considered a very valuable acquisition, as the lodes have been proved highly productive high copper especially. The extraordinary mineral resources which the parish of St. Just possess renders it more than probable that Cape Cornwall, when in full operation, will become a great and permanent paying mine, as the former returns of both copper and tin (when the standards were, in fact, very little more than half the present value) are features of the most important consideration. The testimonies of well-known, practical, and experienced agents all tend to the firm belief in the successful results of the undertaking, whilst the immense quantity of copper laid open in the several lodes, and the close proximity to some of the oldest and most valuable mines in the county in the matter of worthy consideration. As this is the first and last appearance of the prospectus, inviting public co-operation, immediate application for shares should be made by those desirous of an interest in this highly meritorious enterprise. JAMES LANE.

**From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.**—An almost unprecedented amount of business has been done in the Mining Market during the week, and the public who have invested a few months since are now enabled to realise very large profits. Still there are several mines that may safely be bought into at present prices, with the view of raising large profits during the current year. My predictions relative to West Chiverton during the past few weeks have not been far wrong. This mine has now attained a very high price, and yet only this day (Thursday) I have received orders from three of the immediate locality of the mine to buy the shares, respectively at 10*l.*, 12*l.*, and 14*l.* Taking into account the present rate of dividend, the shares would be considered very high; but from the future returns the profits will be very large, while, according to the prospectus of the mine, very large reserves of lead must necessarily accumulate, consequently the dividends will be very much enhanced. The great rise in the price of West Chiverton shares have very naturally caused a little more attention to be directed to the adjoining property, CHIVERTON MOOR MINE, which, sooner or later, become a splendid mine, and there is every indication of lead being met with at a very shallow depth from the boundary from the immediate locality of the mine. The price of these shares, owing to a mistake, the report of North Chiverton was not inserted in the Journal last week, but it will be found in the usual place this week. This mine is north of West Chiverton, having several very fine parallel lodes, which even above the present workings have proved productive; and when the new engine is erected, to enable the lode to be wrought on at a moderate depth, no doubt the results will be equal to those of some of the best mines that this district has produced. The shares are still very low, leaving a margin for a great rise, while the most timid investor may with confidence invest in the mine, as the capital is considered sufficient to bring the property into a paying state without further calls. In this I quite concur, having had the advice of several practical agents on the subject; and, with regard to the management, I can say fearfully that it is honestly and ably conducted. On these grounds I place this property before the notice of the public as one of the most legitimate characters. PROSPER UNITED has sampled 292 tons of copper ore for February, notwithstanding the breakage of the balance-bob of the engine obstructed the workings for nearly a fortnight. Having had the mine inspected by Capt. Edward Rogers, of Wheal Grylls, during the present week, it affords me much pleasure in saying that the mine is very rich in copper, and among the best mines in Cornwall. GREAT WHEAL VOR: The report in last week's Journal, from this mine is one of the best I ever remember seeing. The shafts, ends, winzes, and rises in this mine are worth, in the aggregate, upwards of 638*l.* per fm. This is enough to satisfy anyone of the important character of this once celebrated mine property, which on a former working returned, I believe, some three or four millions sterling in value, when tin ore was 35*l.* to 45*l.* per ton, now 65*l.* to 70*l.* The operations now being confined to the Wheal Metal part, it cannot fail to be highly profitable to the adventurers. With the present comparative ease in the Money Market, no doubt there will be an active business in mining property for some time to come. Advantage should, therefore, be taken to buy into good mines while they are low. [P.S. The above was written in insertion in last week's Journal, but owing to press of other matter was omitted. I have now to add that GREAT WHEAL VOR has very much improved, and is opening up a wonderful property. The various points in operation are now worth some 1500*l.* in 1700*l.* per fathom in the aggregate. This may be considered the richest tin mine in the world. GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS is situated in the same parish, and is, with some of the other Grylls mines in the same district, well deserving of attention.]

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

**WEST CLIFFORD.**—The recent discovery at the Clifford Amalgamated Mines is an important event for the company. The improvement is only a few fathoms from the West Clifford boundary, and is untouched for the entire length of the set; the lode is much improved since the first discovery, and it is reported a shaft will be at once sunk near the spot. The agent of the mine has examined the place on the side of the boundary from an old level, and has ascertained that the lode, which is about a mile wide, and of the same character, containing beautiful slices of rich black and yellow ore, although only a few fathoms from surface.

At **WHEAL GRENVILLE** the various points of operation upon the lode are worth in the aggregate 180*l.* per fathom. Great activity is being used in the erection of the stamping-engine, which it is expected will be at work within the time specified by the agents.

**CROWN CONSOLS.**—This property is rapidly improving. Notwithstanding the shallow depth of the mine, regular returns of ore are being made from three pitches, let at a good profit to the company. Good parcels of tin and blende are being dressed for sale, while there are 47 tons of copper to be sold at the ticketing next week. This mine is improving in depth, and the copper lodes of the Curtis Mine are coming into the set, and will be soon intersected. There is every reason to believe that Crown Consols will soon command the attention of investors.

**ST. JUST UNITED.**—The Cape Cornwall Mine is about to commence working, on a scale commensurate with its importance and first-rate prospects. It is really a good property, and worth a dozen ordinary mines. All the practical mining men who know the district are convinced of the value of the set, more especially as dialling positively shows that the rich lodes of the St. Just United Mines are going in a direct line to the Cape engine-shaft, where a great deposit of copper is fully expected to be cut into so soon as the engine is erected. The works have been commenced already on the surface, and every exertion is being made to get the engine-house completed to receive the engine. This is considered the finest unwrought lode in the West of Cornwall, and the shareholders and all connected with the undertaking may certainly be congratulated upon the brilliant prospects before them. From my own knowledge of the property and the locality, I have the highest opinion of the result to be derived from vigorous operations.—A. W.

**AS SLATE QUARRYING** is now occupying the attention of the public, perhaps you will allow me space to say a little relative to the Glyn Slate Quarry, one of the finest discoveries for the last 80 years, having the champion vein of Llanberis, and also that of Col. Pennant, situated in the parish of Llanllechid. It is within 1 1/2 miles of the celebrated Penryn Quarry, and parallel with it. This quarry has been discovered by the same party as the celebrated Penryn Quarry, which is in the top of quarrying circles. The specimen found in the Glyn is the same as is worked at Col. Pennant's, and cannot be distinguished by the working quarry man, thereby proving it to be the same in quality as that of Col. Pennant's. There are two quarries in the lease, and both can easily be worked without any mechanical difficulties, as the slate vein runs through the taking, and plenty of room left for the deposit of the ore on either side of the mountain.—R. H.: Bethesda, near Bangor, North Wales, Feb. 2.

**BIYNTAIL** continues to progress most satisfactorily. Some thousands of pounds worth of lead ore has already been laid open, and there is now little doubt but a few months will bring it under the head of a permanently sound and good deepening concern.

**EAST BASSET** has much improved for tin, and in the anticipated discoveries of copper, would justify a great rise in the value of the property.

**WHEAL CURTIS** is opening up well, and the improvements which have occurred, and which have been from time to time reported in the Journal, continue. About 55 tons of ore were sampled on Thursday, 20 tons of this being from the lode, and the remainder worth, it is thought, about 5*l.* per ton; being, however, sampled together, the general average will not be so high as at the last time. The winze sinking below the 20 is improving, and Squire's shaft, on the eastern side of the cross course, is being sunk with all speed on the course of the lode. The meeting will be held next week, when a most satisfactory report will be presented. There are but few mines which can show such satisfactory results at such shallow depths after twelve months' working.

**NORTH TREKERRY** is opening out beautifully. Tressider's shaft is now worth 20*l.* per fm., with a splendid appearance, and the country very easy. The newly discovered counter lode is producing rich ore in two levels, and has every appearance of making rich deposits of copper, being all in whole ground. North Trekerry is now looking as if it were about to become one of the great prizes of Cornwall. The ventilation is first-rate. There are three shafts, two down to the 90, and one down to the 100, and no even course has yet been intersected. It is anticipated by geologists that when an even is met with enormous deposits of copper will be discovered, similar to what Great Alfred made, the character of the mine being very similar in its stratification.

**ST. JUST CONSOLS.**—It must be pleasing to those interested to hear that this property is opening up well, and produce for the last three months has been 2 tons 5 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs., amounting to 164*l.* 9s. 6d. The directors have done their best in keeping the wages cut down, so as the tin blende should meet it. Great praise is due to them for their having watched the interests of the shareholders, and likewise to the secretary for the manner in which he has conducted the business of the company. From reports generally received, and from what is doing at the mine, there is little doubt but ere long the shareholders may expect a dividend. The new eight heads of stamps are in good working order, and the returns of tin will increase. The Guide lode is sinking well, and five men can break 100*l.* worth of tin per month on the same, and there are from ten to twelve other lodes equally as good to work on, all of which will be carried out very shortly.

**CRANE MINE** (Camborne).—Within the past week a very great change for the better has taken place in this mine, which is now looking in a far more promising condition than it ever has since it commenced working by the present company. The great points of improvement now are in the 50 and the shaft on the Briglan lode. At the shaft stones of rich copper ore are being met with, and the 50, driving east and west, is steadily but rapidly improving. It will be recollected that some months since the water in the cross-cut before this lode was cut was so hot that the miners could only remain a comparatively short time at work, and it was then confidently expected by many that a course of ore would be met when the water was cut; this, however, was not the case, nor is it likely that in one case out of ten, however rich a lode may eventually prove, that a course of ore will be met when the lode is first cut into. It seems, however, that the cross-cut on the Briglan lode, intersected at a point between the parts of ore ground, since in the levels, both east and west, the lode is improving, and good stones of ore coming in. In the other parts of the mine the prospects are also most encouraging. The 30 and 60, on the Crane lode, are quite as good as was



not reported, and there is little doubt from present appearances that in a short time the mine will repay the money and labour which have been expended on it. It has been a very successful one, and has been worked entirely on its merits, and with a determination to prove its value. Such being the case, should anyone be met with in any part of the mine and in this district, the ore is sure to be rich, great astonishment will be expressed that the mine has not been better known and more dealt in.

**CHENVER AND WHEEL ABRAHAM.**—Operations have been commenced in thorough earnest, and the work preparatory to the erection of the machinery is being pushed on with vigour, a large staff of men being engaged in preparing foundations for two large pumping-engine houses, boiler-houses, &c., and in erecting the necessary workshops. There is but one opinion in the district as to the nature of these mines, and there is little doubt they will be found highly productive in tin as well as copper.

**EAST JANE.**—A correspondent writes that the prospects of the mine are very encouraging. The 26 south is turning out a good pile of lead; the lode in the 26 north has not been taken down yet; but the end is now approaching the point where they expect to meet a good run of ore gone down from the level above.

**EAST ARTHUR AND SOUTH RUSSELL MINES** adjoin the River Tamar. Some two years since I called attention to the ruinous condition of the materials. There are two beautiful water-wheels, with rods, bobs, and pump-work, which is now in the shaft; the rods and pulleys are buried, and the wheels are going to ruin. Surely a meeting should be called, that the mine may be re-worked, or the materials sold, and the proceeds divided among the shareholders.

**GABERG MINE.**—In the winze sinking below the 20 the lode has much improved during the past week, and is now a good bunch of ore for the length of the winze, and producing full 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. I have put eight men to rise against this winze from the adit level, where we have a kiddy lode to commence with, producing a little ore.

**MINERS' COTTAGES.**—I was pleased to see the proposition made by the Messrs. Devon and Bedford (Colechorton) Mining Company, to grant building leases for miners' cottages, and the company might even build some themselves. Hundreds of the miners in the district work 10 miles a day, besides ascending and descending from 300 to 400 fathoms, and working eight hours, very often in bad air and powder smoke, which brings them to a premature grave. The mine is likely to prove a great and lasting one, and the sooner the cottages are up the better.

**GRITTS CONSOLS.**—Capt. W. H. Richards (March 3) says—"On the Griggs lode, driving west of the Griggs lode, in the 20, we have a most important improvement, and the lode is producing rich work for tin. We are getting on well with the dressing, and shall soon have a good batch of tin for market."

**THE CALYADACK MINE** is now making good profits, and the shares are at £1. 10s., and likely to go to a high figure again—probably, to what they were some years ago, 30s. per share.

**EAST CARADON.**—This mine is worthy of special attention, seeing the lode is cut good in the 80, in which two ends will be driven, worth 20s. per fm. The same cross-cut will be continued to the middle and south lodes, which are two important points to come off in a short time at the bottom of the mine. In the 60 the south lode was intersected worth 12s. per fm.; it has so much improved in depth that in the 70 it is worth fully 45s. per fm., in so granite, and can be worked very cheap indeed. Should the improved character of the lode continue from the 70 to the 80 fm. level it will be an immense thing for the mine. In the eastern cross-cut south, in the 60, the middle lode is cut through, worth 12s. per fm. The cross-cut is being continued towards the south lode; the ground here is also soft, and water issues strong from the adit, therefore, you may expect they are near the lode. Second shaft, on north or south lode, is down to the 35, below adit, or 50 fathoms from surface. They are now about to cross-cut to the lode, which is expected to be reached in three weeks or less. It will be remembered the lode presents unusual fine appearance in the backs and in the adit, while in the 25 it produced copper ore, but not sufficient to pay. Levels can be driven at a cost of 3s. per fm. It is, therefore, but fair to presume the lode will make ore under the deposit of Gossan. With nearly all the South Caradon rich lode running through this mine, I contend there is a great future in East Caradon. Shareholders should pay a visit to the mine, and obtain reliable information from the proper source, who have the interest of the mine at heart.

**MINE ACCIDENTS.**—At Trencrom Mine, Lelant, John Williams was killed by falling into the wheel of the engine in motion.—At Great Wheel Bushy, on Tuesday, John Truscott had his leg broken by a fall of earth.—At Carn Brea, on the same day, Joseph Martin, carpenter, was killed by falling from a shed which he was fixing into machinery in motion.

**NEW USES OF IODINE.**—From the specification, recently issued, of a patent by Professor Hoffmann, of London, we learn that a new colouring matter, which dyes silk and wool of a beautiful violet, blue violet, or red violet tint, has been produced by the application of the iodine extracted from sea-weed. It has long been thought that iodine could be used as a colouring substance would be one of the most powerful. The patented process consists of mixing in certain proportions the substance called rosaniline with the iodides of ethyl, methyl, or amyl. This dye may be used in the same manner as the aniline colours, and is already in the hands of practical people in all the manufacturing districts, and bids fair to be "the colour" of the season. The use of iodine as a disinfectant has also been noticed by Dr. Richardson, who states that iodine, placed in a small box with a perforated lid, is a good means of destroying organic poison in rooms. During the late epidemic small-pox in London he has seen the method used with benefit.—*Glasgow Mercantile Advertiser.*

**COMPETITION DISTANCED BY MILES.**—We understand that the 16s. trousers supplied by Mr. Alfred Webb Miles, of 73, Brook-street, Hanover-square (by whom they were originated) are far superior to those obtained of any of his numerous imitators, and that his customers ensure better value for their money in the various departments of his trade as a tailor than they are likely to get elsewhere. It may be well to note the address (73, Brook-street, his only place of business), as he formerly resided in Good-street.—*Observer.*

**THE CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Messrs. YEATS and Co., request particular attention to the merits of this FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT, which will soon advance in value. There is every probability of this mine being the prize of 1864, and those who are desirous of taking a limited interest in a bona fide undertaking should at once secure shares. Nearly all the shares have been privately taken, and the LIST CLOSES NEXT WEEK. Operations have commenced on the property, which will soon be brought into complete working order, and an engine erected to fork the water, without delay. This is the finest mining property which has been brought before the notice of investors of late years, and will soon speak for itself.

**EAST CLOGAU GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above company will be HELD at the Guildhall Coffee House, King-street, Cheapside, London, on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1864, at Three o'clock precisely. By order, GEORGE SEARBY, Sec., 5, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., March 4, 1864.

**THE UNITED MERTHYR COLLIERIES COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital, £120,000, in 6000 shares of £20 each. Deposit, £1 per share on application, and 30s. on allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 10s. per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.

**DIRECTORS.**—GEORGE BROCKELBANK, Esq., Director of the General Steam Navigation Company, JOHN HICK, Esq. (Messrs. Hick, Borman, and Co.), 127, Leadenhall-street, D.L.

**ALFRED T. JAY, Esq.** (Messrs. G. H. and A. T. Jay), 15, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

**CHARLES MORRIS, Esq.**, Director of the Bank of Australasia.

**CHARLES PROBERT, Esq.**, Langbath Castle, near Ux, Monmouthshire.

**MR. EDWIN PEARSON, K.B., F.R.S.**, Wimbledon, Surrey, Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company.

**CHAS. FRICK, Esq.**, Hooton Robert, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

**JOHN R. RIVOLTA, Esq.** (Messrs. A. Rivolta and Sons), 1, East India Avenue, D.L.

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**PARTNERS—TO CAPITALISTS AND IRONMASTERS.**—WANTED, by the owner of a large royalty in the Cleveland district, a PARTNER or PARTNERS of capital, to WORK IRONSTONE AND ERECT BLAST FURNACES. The ironstone is of superior quality, with a site for works and railway accommodation not to be surpassed. There are clay, fire-clay, stone, and limestone for building, with, on the estate. None but principals or their solicitors will be treated with.—Apply by letter, addressed to "J. W. L." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**A GENTLEMAN, having a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF CHEMISTRY IN ITS APPLICATIONS TO METALLURGY AND MANUFACTURES, WISHES for an APPOINTMENT, in which the above requirements are AVAILABLE. He is also open to give advice to patentees and others on improvements in metallurgical and manufacturing processes, or the machinery connected therewith.—Address, "Chemists," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.**

**IRON AND TIN-PLATE TRADES.—MOST ELIGIBLE SITE.**—with water-power, and a clear stream for tin-plate purposes. Extensive canal frontage, close to railway station and siding. Coal abundant and cheap. Near Newport, Monmouthshire.—Apply to Mr. THOS. THOMAS, land agent, auctioneer, &c., Neath, Glamorganshire.

**TO IRONMASTERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—BY PRIVATE SALE, on the RIVER TYNE, FORTY-EIGHT ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, in the parish of WALLSEND. It is unsurpassed for situation, having a large and deep water frontage to the river, and is intersected by the Tyne-mouth branch of the North-Eastern Railway. There is a large manul house, cottages, offices, &c., on the ground, clay for brickmaking, &c.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. THOMPSON, 5, Dean-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**

**TO CAPITALISTS.—THE PROPRIETORS of a COLLIERY in full work, and now producing upwards of 100,000 tons of the best bituminous coal per annum, are DESIROUS of DISPOSING OF THE LEASE they hold. The quantity now worked may be doubled without extra expense, if required. The property is situated within 15 miles, by rail, of the port of Cardiff.—Particulars may be obtained of D. RANDALL, Esq., solicitor, Neath.**

**TO PROMOTERS AND MINING ADVENTURERS.—FOR SALE, under very peculiar circumstances, the LEASE and excellent PLANT of an unusually VALUABLE COPPER and LEAD MINE in EAST CORNWALL, worked entirely by water-power, and producing ore of the richest quality. Part of the purchase money may remain in paid-up shares.—Address, Mr. JAMES HERROLD, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.**

**TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—PERSONS DESIROUS of PURCHASING THE PATENT RIGHT or ROYALTY for JEWELL'S PATENT FLUE and TANK BOILER are REQUESTED to FORWARD OFFERS to his agent, Mr. W. T. RAWLE, Branch Patent Office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol, where plans and copy of specification may be obtained.**

**TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. RAWLE, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.**

**GREAT WESTERN DEEP COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE EAST PANT DU UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Shares in the above established companies can be obtained of Geo. NORTHCROFT, C.E. and Surveyor, Festiniog, North Wales.

**BEST MANGANESE SPIEGELEISEN DELIVERED at ANY PORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—For testimonials, and all information, apply to Wm. BIND and Co., 2, Lawrence Pountney-hill, London, E.C.

**TO BE SOLD, about FOUR THOUSAND PATENT IMPROVED SAFETY DAMP-PROOF BLASTING CARTRIDGES, from 4 to 10 ozs. Will be sold cheap.—Apply to Mr. J. FLETCHER, 79, Tithe-barn-street, Liverpool.**

**FOR SALE, an excellent 26 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE and BOILER, complete.—Apply to HOCKING and SON, engineers, Redruth.**

**FOR SALE, 19 in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARLEY, Nailsea, near Bristol.**

**MONEY.—CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS may be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.**

**MR. J. SYKES, SHAREBROKER, LEAK, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Dale, Blue Hills Colliery, Crebor, and Grenville, and invites communications from buyers and sellers. FOR SALE—50 Dale, 15s.; 10 Blue Hills. WANTED—20 Crebor, and 10 Wheel Grenville.**

**THE CWM SYMLOG UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Registered under the Articles of Association of Table A of the Companies Act, 1862. Capital, £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each. 10s. on application, 10s. on allotment.

**DIRECTORS.**—M. C. SETON, Esq., Malda Hill, of Wheel Seton, and Trekerby, Cornwall.—CHAIRMAN. The Hon. W. ADDINGTON, M.P., Uppottery Manor, Devon. J. ANDERSON, Esq., 34, Nottingham-place, Regent's Park. Col. J. A. TODD, 36, Springfield-road, Ch.W.

**SOLICITOR—J. A. Morgan, Esq., 18, Gresham House.**

**BANKERS.**—Bank of London, Charing-cross; North and South Wales Bank, Aberystwith.

**AUDITOR—E. Erskine Scott, Esq., Public Accountant.**

**SECRETARIES—Messrs. Guerin and Dell.**

**TEMPORARY OFFICES.**—14, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C., and 1A, ADELPHI TERRACE, STRAND.

This company has been formed, not to commence speculative operations upon untried ground, to develop which many years would necessarily have to elapse, but to purchase and work celebrated mines all stocked with plant and machinery, and already opened and developed sufficiently, as the annexed reports show, to make their speedy success apparently certain. They extend over a large part (nearly 500 acres) of the richest and most important district of silver-lead mines in Cardiganshire, being surrounded by some of the greatest mines in Cardiganshire, including the East Darren, Darren, Bron-floyd, and Cwm Erfin Mines, and are now in full work, as far as their present development allows, and are raising from several points ore of very rich quality, whilst the mines are well supplied with water-power and machinery for pumping and winding, and crushing and dressing ore, &c. This machinery has lately been completed, and is now ready for treating ore in quantity for sale.

The property is held on lease for twenty-one years, free from all dead rent, at a royalty of one-fourteenth, and includes the lodes both of the celebrated Darren Mine, which adjoins it on the west, and was in its day one of the richest mines in Wales (being, indeed, that from which Sir Hugh Myddelton drew his immense wealth), and of the East Darren Mine on the east, the present annual profit from which are very large. It has been obtained and gradually put into its existing condition by its present proprietors, who have expended a large amount upon it, sufficient to prove not only its present value, as the following descriptions show, but to convince them that a further immediate outlay will result in good profits; and they have therefore resolved to part with a portion of their interest, in order that the remainder may be made more immediately productive. Accordingly they give up the property to the company for 3000 shares (or, should the directors think it advisable, such part, not exceeding 10000, in cash, as they may determine), so that the present owners surrender mines in active and successful work, for the sake of a more energetic and speedy development of the entire property.

The new opened and working are two, the south mine (Cwm Darren) and the north mine (West Cwm Symlog). At the south mine an ancient level has been opened, and a course of silver-lead ore discovered, about 200 yards long, and only 8 fms. from the surface. A shaft has been sunk from the surface to a depth of 10 fms. below the upper level, passing through a vein of solid ore, 12 in. thick, or worth 2 or 3 tons per fathom. Levels driven under this ore on the vein will leave ore 20 yards deep to work away with the greatest ease, and, estimating at 100 fms. long, and producing 1 ton per fm., the produce will be 1000 tons of ore, worth £17 or £18 per ton, whilst every succeeding 10 fms. of depth will probably lay open similar levels. Winding machinery, &c., is erected at this shaft, which is ready for full work. A deep shaft is sunk further west, and several levels commenced, which will eventually be important in working this ore to great depths.

At the north mine an adit level is driven into the side of the mountain, on a large vein, which is also producing silver-lead ore. Moreover, a large shaft is sunk to a depth of thirty yards beneath this vein and another believed to be equally good, and is cased from top to bottom with timber, and divided vertically into two, for winding and pumping, and a cross-cut is being driven from this shaft, which will shortly reach the lode. It is fitted with ladders, winding and pumping machinery, newly erected and driven by a powerful water-wheel, which also drives a new and effective crushing-mill.

Sufficient capital is already subscribed to continue the mines and machinery in active operation. The last parcel of ore, realised on the 29th of December, having been sold for £17 per ton, shows a high percentage of silver. An allotment of shares will be made when sufficient have been applied for, to the bankers, or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where the ore, &c., may be seen.

Prospectuses and forms of application will be forwarded, post free, on application to the secretaries, to whom cheques and post-office orders must be payable. All applications for shares to be accompanied with a deposit of 10s. per share, which will be returned if no shares are allotted.

**EXTRACT FROM REPORTS.**

*The Cwm Symlog Mines, Jan. 27.*—The lodes in these mines are large, and filled with a very high-grade silver lead, averaging in contents from 30 to 40 ounces of silver in every ton of lead. The ore discovered in the present working is very profitable, only requiring to be opened up to make profits of many thousands a year. I have carefully examined the underground workings, and I give this not as an opinion, but as a fact. The machinery erected is of the very best construction for the reduction of silver-lead ore.

*Matthew Francis.*

The following is an extract from the report from the agent at the mine, Capt. Andrew Williams:—

*Cwm Symlog United Mines, Dec. 30, 1863.*—The appearance of the lode in the adit level east, in connection with the character of the mining country, must lead one to the conclusion that we are on the back of a rich and lasting course of ore. The slope west of Fugh's shaft, continues to improve by advancing westward, and is now yielding full 18 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom, by the end of the month we shall have 2 tons of ore drawn to surface, being the produce of two men's labour for the month.

There is no reason to think that this course of ore existed by itself; there must be a great body in connection with it, and so far as it has been proved; this we are now working on indicates something better.

*Andrew Williams.*

Various favourable reports from different mining engineers may be seen at the offices.

**THE THAMES IRONWORKS, SHIPBUILDING, ENGINEERING, AND DRY DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862. Capital, £500,000, in 5000 shares of £100 each. Deposit, £3 per share on application, and £7 on allotment. Subsequent calls not to exceed £10 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

**PETER ROLT, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).**  
Capt. JOHN FORD (MANAGING DIRECTOR).  
Lord ALAN SPENCER CHURCHILL.  
JOHN BONUS, Esq., Cannon-street.  
FRANK CLARK HILLS, Esq., Denmark-hill.  
JOHN STEWART MARGETSON, Esq., Champs-é.  
WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq., Leadenhall-street.  
**BANKERS.**—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, Threadneedle-street.  
**SOLICITORS.**—Messrs. Newbon, Evans, and Co., 28, Nicholas-lane.  
**BROKERS.**—Messrs. Huggins and Rowell, 1, Threadneedle-street.  
**AUDITORS.**—Messrs. Edwards and James, King-street, Cheapside.  
**SECRETARY.**—F. J. DIVERS, Esq., Orchard-yard, Blackwall.  
**TEMPORARY OFFICES.**—18, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
The object of this company is to purchase and extend the well-known and successful business carried on by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company (Limited) at Blackwall.

The Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company (Limited) was established in the year 1857, and has now attained the foremost position in the construction of vessels of war and ships of the highest class in the commercial marine. The iron for these vessels and for their armour-plates is manufactured on the premises, together with forgings and castings of the largest class for marine engines, bridges, and other similar works. The best mills, steam hammers, foundries, smiths' shops, saw mills, &c., are all of the best class and in the highest state of efficiency, forming together an establishment unequalled.

Three of the largest ironclad frigates in the British navy—the Warrior, Valiant, and Minotaur—have been built by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, and orders have been received for ironclad vessels for the Danish, Russian, Spanish, and Turkish navies, some of which are now in course of construction.

It has been determined to add to the existing business of the company two other lucrative branches—namely, Graving Docks and Engineering, which are naturally and essentially connected with its present operations. For this purpose, as well as for the large and increasing business of the company, a considerable extension of capital will be required as the works advance; and, in order to carry out the objects in view, it is proposed to transfer to the new company (subject to the payment of the dividend for the past year) the whole of the valuable contracts, assets, goodwill, and effects of the Thames Ironworks Company, together with its liabilities and engagements, as from the 1st of January, 1864, in consideration of the payment to the Thames Ironworks Company of the sum of £25,000, of which the shareholders in that company will take £150,000 in fully paid up shares, and £125,000 in debentures of the new company, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

The property of the company consists of twenty acres of freehold land on the Essex side of the River Lea, next Blackwall, and the premises and branch works known as the Phoenix Ironworks, Millwall, together with the valuable plant and works.

It is proposed to construct two Graving Docks, capable of receiving ships of the largest class, for which the accommodation on the River Thames is at present insufficient. For this purpose it is intended to purchase eight acres of freehold land immediately adjoining the works, having a frontage both to Bow-creek and the River Thames, which land is at present in the occupation of the company, with the option of purchase.

The proposed new Graving Docks will be in the immediate vicinity of the East and West India and Victoria Docks; and it is confidently anticipated that, from their admirable situation, constant and remunerative employment for repairs, both of ships and engines, will be found.

The existing contracts of the Thames Ironworks Company, which will be transferred to the new company, amount to upwards of a million and a quarter sterling (independently of the work in hand for the forge and rolling mills), and have all been taken on such terms as fairly to justify the anticipation of the same profitable results which have already attended the company's operations.

All the directors of the old company will retain their interest in the new company and their seats at its board, and the management will remain in the same experienced hands which have hitherto conducted it so successfully, and raised it to its present state of prosperity.

Applications for shares to be made in the annexed form. In the event of no allotment of shares being made the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the temporary offices of the company, 18, King-street, Cheapside, and of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

**THE THAMES IRONWORKS, SHIPBUILDING, ENGINEERING, AND DRY DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).**

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**  
(To be retained by the Bankers.)

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers, Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, the sum of £3, being a deposit of £3 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me such number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and I agree to pay the deposit on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required, and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature .....  
Name in full .....  
Residence .....  
Date ..... Profession .....

**THE NEW COMBARTON SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their respective shares, and Table A in the Act adopted as the rules and regulations of the company.

Capital, £16,000, in 8000 shares of £2.

5s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

No further call to be made until the expiration of a year; and then no instalment to exceed 6s. per share, nor at intervals of less than three months.

**DIRECTORS.**—BASSETT SMITH, Esq., Elm-court, Temple, Deputy-Chairman of the Tewkesbury and Malvern Railway.

**JAMES BANCKS, Esq.**, Broxbourne, Herts, Director of the Tamar, Kilt Hill, and Cal-Major-General SHORTEDE, the Rowans, Lee-road, Blackheath. [London, W.C.]

**MOFFATT C. W. HORNE, Esq.**, Iffracombe, and Guildford-street, Russell-square, W.C.

**WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq.**, Bath Houses, Instow, Devon, J. P.

**JOHN A. PARRY, Esq.**, Holland House, Barnstaple.

**PHILIP STONEHAM, Esq.**, Iffracombe, F.R.C.S.

**BANKERS.**—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

**Barnstaple:** West of England and South Wales District Bank.

**SOLICITORS.**—Messrs. Prichard and Collette, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

**BROKER.**—Mr. Edward Cooke, 75, Old Broad-street, E.C.

**SECRETARY.**—Mr. George Frederick Goodman.

**OFFICES.**—7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

**PROSPECTUS.**

The object of this company is to explore and work a very valuable piece of mineral ground in the silver-lead district of Combarton, in the north of Devon, which is an ancient and modern time produced so much wealth, the grant of which valuable ground this company has succeeded in obtaining after much negotiation.

The sett comprises the estates of West Challacombe and Leicester, and is granted for a term of 21 years, at a 1-15th royalty. It extends over 150 acres of mineral ground, about three-quarters of a mile long on the course of the lodes, and is adjacent to the celebrated Old Combarton Mines, which paid such handsome dividends to its shareholders.

There are nine lodes opened in the sett, the properties and value of which are clearly stated in the reports; and all that is necessary to make this a valuable and dividend-paying property is careful management and economic outlay. The series of rocks, of which the New Combarton sett forms a part, is described by geologists to be of similar mineral formation to the productive mines of Germany and Brittany.

Mr. Evan Hopkins, F.G.S., considers some of the features affecting this property to resemble the Maragata and St. Ana Silver Mines, and believes both the main lodes of Old Combarton Mine continue through this sett. He likes the angular appearance of these lodes, and all that is necessary to make this a valuable and dividend-paying property is careful management and economic outlay. The series of rocks, of which the New Combarton sett forms a part, is described by geologists to be of similar mineral formation to the productive mines of Germany and Brittany.

Mr. Nicholas Ennor regards the rock of Combarton eminently adapted for producing silver-lead ore, which may be readily wrought by extensive adit levels on the lodes.

Mr. Nicholas Whitley has published in his "Geological Transactions of Cornwall" his opinion that Combarton district corresponds geologically and mineralogically to that of Liskeard, where rich silver-lead mines prevail.

A high opinion of the richness of silver and ore-producing capabilities of Combarton is entertained at the Government School of Mines.

The late Capt. Curwen, for many years agent to Messrs. Williams, endeavoured to obtain, while others offered a large sum for the lease of this property, of which he held the highest opinion, and in which he was supported by other very eminent mining authorities.

The numerous flookan lodes and cross-courses in this sett are masterly, well-defined and composed, having various angles of bearing—the former being N.W., N.E., and E. and W., while the latter run N.



# THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA SOUTH AMERICAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £100,000, in 50,000 shares of £2 each.  
Deposit, 5s. on application, and 5s. on allotment.  
A further call of 5s. six months after allotment. Subsequent calls, if necessary, not to exceed 5s. per share, and not to be made at intervals of less than three months.  
From careful calculation, it is estimated that not more than 20s. per share will be required.

**DIRECTORS.**  
F. G. VANDER BYL, Esq., 3, Upper Hyde Park Gardens (Director of the Cape Copper Company)—CHAIRMAN.  
GEORGE BRACINGTON, Esq., Banker, Torrington, Devon (Director of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company).  
C. H. MAUDE, Esq., 19, St. George's-square, Belgrave (Director of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company).  
AMBROSE MOORE, Esq., London and Epsom.  
MICHAEL RIMINGTON, Esq., Huddersfield, North Devon. (Company.)  
J. G. RUSSELL, Esq., The Willows, Englefield Green (Director of the Terricito Mining Company).

**BANKERS.**  
The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, and its various branches.

**SOLICITOR.**  
W. Compton Smith, Esq., 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

**BROKERS.**  
Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, London.

**AUDITOR.**  
William Moates, Esq., King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London.

**SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES.**  
Capt. William Goyen.

**AGENTS AT MEDILLIN.**  
Messrs. Marcellino Restrepo and Sons.

**SECRETARY.**  
Mr. W. G. Powning.

**OFFICES.**  
192, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchase and working of the celebrated Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mines and Works, in the province of Antioquia, New Granada, South America.

The Frontino contains several immense lodes, only one of which has hitherto been worked; this, however, has been proved to be of great extent and value, affording an inexhaustible supply of iron pyrites, very rich in gold.

This property includes a large extent of arable and pasture land in a high state of cultivation, with all necessary buildings, implements, &c.; and horses, mules, and bullocks, to the value of 1000l.; from which sources the entire establishments will be supplied, and a considerable expense will thus be saved.

The Bolivia and Juan Criollo Mines are traversed by numerous large lodes, composed chiefly of quartz and iron pyrites, and are capable of producing an unlimited quantity of ore, admitting of ready and cheap crushing, and very rich in gold.

The gold is of the purest quality, and is disseminated through the lodes in the same manner as that of the St. John del Rey Company's mines in Brazil. Samples assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Mathew, and Co., of Hatton-garden, give the following extraordinary results, viz.:—

No. 1 ..... 463 ozs. 16 dwts. 23 grs. of gold to the ton of ore.  
No. 2 ..... 28 ozs. 11 dwts. 8 grs. of gold to the ton of ore.

The plant on the mines is very extensive, and comprises pumping-machinery, stamping-mills, smelting and refining-furnaces, workshops, store-rooms, offices, dwellings-houses, miners and smiths' tools, water-courses, &c., all in excellent condition and working order, which cost upwards of £30,000. There is also at Santa Martha and other parts in the country a large quantity of new machinery, stores, &c., applicable to the requirements of the company, and worth over £6000.

The estates are freehold, and each of them covers an area of upwards of 2000 acres, the whole estimated at nearly 5000 acres, with a vast range of forest, containing abundance of timber admirably adapted for mining and building purposes, and thereby affording a ready and ample supply close at hand for all the uses of the establishments.

The rivers Atrato, Magdalena, and Cauca run through the whole tract of country in which the mines are situated, rendering transit easy, safe, and inexpensive.

Santa Martha and Cartagena, the principal seaports, are within twenty-one days' sail of England, supplying the means for regular monthly remittances of gold and postal communication.

The above facts demonstrate the enormous wealth of these estates, and prove conclusively that adequate appliances and practical management only are necessary to make them equal, if not superior, to the richest of their class in the world.

Operations can be commenced immediately; and, as the directors are assured, with a certainty of large profits, and, consequently, of early dividends.

The purchase of these most valuable properties, including the plant, works, cattle, &c., together with all territorial grants and privileges, without any reservation of rights or royalties, has been agreed for with the proprietors upon the following advantageous terms, viz.:—£12,000 in cash (whereof £17,000 are to be paid within twelve months, and the remaining £5000 so soon as the company shall pay a dividend of 10 per cent. upon its paid-up capital), and £13,000 in shares of the company.

The directors feel great pleasure in calling attention to the reports furnished by Capt. William Goyen. It is well known that the St. John del Rey Mining Company is especially indebted to this gentleman for its success, as the directors of that company have so repeatedly and substantially acknowledged. He was in their service for sixteen years as mining engineer, and by his practical knowledge, and the introduction of machinery of his own invention, brought those mines to their present position as the most productive and best paying gold mines in the world.

Captain Goyen is now engaged to proceed to New Granada to superintend the operations of the Frontino and Bolivia Mines, and is taking with him machinery of a like character, but on an improved principle, to that which he introduced and which is now working at the St. John del Rey Company's mines, and so satisfied are the directors of the success of this undertaking that they and their friends have already agreed to take a large number of shares.

No charge whatever will be made for preliminary expenses up to the time of allotment. Applications for shares may be made to the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, or any of its branches; or to the brokers or secretary of the company, in the form accompanying the prospectus. Allotments will be made according to priority of application, and in case of non-allotment the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Plans and sections of the property, with specimens of rich gold ore from the mines, and a model of Captain Goyen's machinery, may be seen at the offices of the company, where prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained.

## REPORTS OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM GOYEN.

Having recently returned from New Granada, after a residence of upwards of two years, I beg to say that I am familiarly acquainted with the Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mines and Estates. The Frontino is situated in the parish of the same name, within the province of Antioquia, a distance of 27 English miles to the west of the city of Antioquia. This estate is more than 2000 English acres, and is extensively wooded with timber, well suited for mining and building purposes. From the fact of this property being 2000 feet above the level of the sea, the effect of its tropical position is counteracted, and the climate is rendered mild and genial, and, therefore, is extremely favourable for European residents. There are several immense lodes traversing this property, composed of auriferous iron pyrites in quartz, only one of which has hitherto been worked to any great extent, and the entire mass is found to yield an average of three-quarters of an ounce of gold to the ton. The workings on this lode are very extensive; but have been hitherto conducted on a rude and unsystematic principle. The adit level has been extended upwards of 300 fathoms on the course of the lode, and proves it to be very rich in gold. I would recommend that operations should be carried on in future below this level on the underhand stopping principle, and so extract the ore therefrom in the same manner as that which I adopted at the St. John del Rey Company's mines in Brazil. In addition to this being most effective and economical, I have every reason to believe that the yield of gold in depth will largely increase, as in the case of that mine. Machinery applicable for this improvement is now lying at Santa Martha and other parts in the country. The machinery now on the mines consist of one pumping-engine and one blast-machine, for the smithy furnaces, &c.; also, three stamping-machines, of the following dimensions, viz.:—one 12 in. cylinder, 2 ft. stroke, capable of pulverising 60 tons per day, which will leave, at least, a net profit of £1000 per month, and, as native labour can be obtained to any extent, a proportionate increase of power will produce the same ratio of profits. The mines are well provided with dwelling-houses for officers and miners, offices, workshops, store-rooms, and refining-furnaces, &c., all in excellent condition; and there is contained within the estate, adjacent to the mines, a large extent of arable and pasture land, well stocked with cattle, &c., and capable of supplying the entire establishment. Looking, therefore, at the numerous advantages connected with this property, it is not easy to calculate its enormous wealth, as the greater portion of its extensive boundaries are yet unexplored.

*Newton Abbott, Devon, Nov. 9, 1863.*—The Bolivia and Juan Criollo Mines, known as the Bolivia property, is situated near the city of Remedios, and is also in the province of Antioquia, about 30 miles from the River Magdalena. This property comprehends about 2000 acres, abounding with timber of the greatest dimensions, admirably adapted for all purposes requiring its use. The estate embraces numerous large and thoroughly well-defined lodes, one only having been wrought on, an extraordinary lode, varying from 20 to 30 ft. in width, rendering an inexhaustible supply of auriferous quartz and pyrites, which I found, after several trials in the practised way (that is to say, by stamping and washing), contained an average of 1 oz. of gold to the ton. Its outcrop along the side of the hill is easily accessible for quarrying, and any amount of mineral may be calculated on without the aid of pumping machinery. At present the rude method of open cutting (the only system practised by the natives) is adopted, and water not being abundant, such a mode does not answer. I would, therefore, advise the immediate erection of a steam-engine, capable of working 24 heads (there being a superabundance of fuel on the spot), the cost of which, including freight, fixing, &c., complete, would not exceed £4000. A machine of this description would pulverise at least 1500 tons per month, and, after deducting every expense of the establishment, would, by this limited scale, leave a minimum monthly profit of £2000. But I would also recommend that similar machines should be put up on the other lodes, as the amount of profits would be equally proportionate. The machinery and plant on these mines are two 9-head mills, dwelling-houses, workshops, storehouses, and offices; also, a large amount of mining and other stores just arrived from England. With all these advantages, I cannot conclude without observing that your property, as comprised in the two estates, is equal, if not superior, to any in the known world.

**NOTE.**—The above reports are fully confirmed by the reports of other eminent authorities, which can be seen at the company's offices.

## MR. C. H. ANDREWS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER.

7, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

ANDREWS'S "Stock Exchange Evening Prices and City Financial Circular" contains an epitome of the day's transactions in the English Funds, Foreign Stocks and Bonds, Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, Miscellaneous Shares, and Mines.

ANDREWS'S "Daily Circular" also contains particulars of the movements in Bullion, variations in the Foreign Exchanges, and impartial accounts of the Money and Discount Markets.

## MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER.

LOCKHEAD HOUSE, LOCKWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS HIS SERVICES AND ADVICE on mines situated in every part of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients.

## In the Court of Chancery.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 AND 1849, and of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—By direction of the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given that the said Judge will, on Thursday, the 10th day of March, 1864, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at his Chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, PROCEED to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributories of the said company, and that the said Judge purposes that such call shall be for SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call.  
R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.  
WM. J. BARRETT, 8, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, Solicitor.  
Dated this 17th day of February, 1864.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE CORNUBIA TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862.**—A special extraordinary resolution of the Cornubia Tin Mining Company (Limited) having been carried, whereby it was resolved that the company should be wound-up voluntarily, and Mr. John Digby Fowell, of Leeds, in the county of York, accountant, should be appointed liquidator of the said company, notice is hereby given that ALL CREDITORS of the said company are REQUIRED, on or before the 1st day of April next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to John Digby Fowell, at his office, No. 3, Park-row, in Leeds aforesaid.

UPTON AND YEWDALE, Solicitors to the Liquidator.  
Dated this 24th day of March, 1864.

**FREEHOLD OF NINE AND A HALF ACRES, with NUMEROUS BUILDINGS, and two chimney stacks, at St. Helen's, with canal and railway communication, FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.** The above freehold property, until lately occupied by the St. Helen's Alkali Company, with an extensive area of sheds and other substantial buildings, also two chimneys of 330 and 250 ft. respectively, are well adapted for petroleum works and stores, copper or ironworks (the latter especially, as there are about 300,000 tons of crocus waste, containing from 20 to 40 per cent. of iron on the ground), or for any manufacture where canal and railway communication is important.—Application to view to be made to Mr. HUGHES, on the premises, St. Helen's, Lancashire; or particulars of GEORGE NOAKES, Esq., 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. A STEAM ENGINE of 28 horse power FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE, A VALUABLE TIN MINE, with all the PLANT and MACHINERY thereon.** The lease is for 21 years, from February, 1862, held direct from the Vicar of Falmouth, at 1-18th duty.  
The Wheal Alfred Mine is situated in the Goss Moor, in the parish of St. Dennis, Cornwall, and adjoins the base of the Carn Hill at St. Dennis, where the granite and killas form a junction. The sett is very extensive, being upwards of 550 fms. in length, and about 450 fms. in width, and has four known tin lodes and one copper lode within the limits of the sett, two of which have been intersected in the 10 and 20 fms. levels, and found to be very rich in tin; and although in broken and unsettled ground, would very nearly have paid its way at those shallow levels. That a successful result might the sooner be obtained, it was considered advisable to sink the engine-shaft another 20 fms., where the success would be almost certain. The present adventurers, although most desirous, are unable to do this for want of funds, and therefore propose to transfer the mine to other parties, but have that confidence in the mine that they are willing to take a considerable part of the purchase money in shares.  
The machinery and buildings are complete, and quite adapted to carry out extensive operations, all in excellent condition, perfect working order, and of first-class description, comprising a 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and a 30 in. ROTARY STAMPING ENGINE, with stamps and all necessary attachments.  
To inspect mine, apply to Mr. GARDNER, on the premises; and to treat for the purchase, apply to Mr. JOHN HAWKES, Trevone, Padstow, Cornwall.

**FOR SALE, THE SOLE RIGHT OF MANUFACTURING and SELLING A PATENT VALVE, which is applicable for all kinds of pumps, taps, closets, &c., which may be seen by reference to illustrations of same in another part of this day's MINING JOURNAL.**—Every information respecting same may be had on application to Mr. JOHN COOPER, Town Mailing, near Maidstone, Kent.

**TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, in one lot, a FIRST-CLASS 70 in. cylinder CONDENSING PUMPING ENGINE, engine-house, engine bed and foundation, steam and vacuum gauge, shear legs, with pulleys and ladders, capstan and rope, double action crab, and set of plunger pumps.**—For price and particulars, apply to WHARTON and SONS, engineers, Chesterfield.

**IMPORTANT TO COAL PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.**—THE OWNERS OF VALUABLE MINES OF COAL, lying within and under a compact freehold estate of 150 acres, situated about three miles from the important manufacturing town of Blackburn, Lancashire, are PREPARED to treat for the ABSOLUTE SALE of the COAL, or to enter into favourable arrangements for leasing the same for a term of years. Good turnpike roads intersect the estate, and the same is within very easy distance of railway and canal. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBINSON and SON, solicitors, Blackburn.

**TO BE LET, a most VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, situate close to the sea, on the north shore of Dunmanus Bay, county Cork.** From the situation of this quarry, and the excellent quality of the slate, it is certain to prove most remunerative. A report has been made on this and the adjacent slate quarries, by John Patrick Esq., F.R.S., which may be seen on application to Messrs. DODD and SANDY, solicitors, Waterford, who will also furnish all other particulars.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

**TO BE LET, an EXTENSIVE COAL FIELD, between Risca and Abercrombie, and within 8½ miles of the port of Newport, containing the well-known RISCA BLACK VEIN, together with all the other seams of coal that have been proved by the Risca and Abercrombie pits.**—For particulars, apply to ALEXANDER BASSETT, Esq., C.E., Cardiff.

## HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—

One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All rotative, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

## ON SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, with 12 in. cylinder, 2 ft. stroke, with strong link motion to valve for reversing.

Very suitable for a winding engine. Price, £75. Also, one same size, with governor control. Price, £75. Other sizes proportionately low.—Apply to ISAAC W. BOUTLER, Ashton-under-Lyne.

## THE CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors are DESIROUS OF PURCHASING for these mines a 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, in complete working condition, with BOILERS. Parties having the same to dispose of are requested to address their proposals, stating length of stroke, weight of boilers, and all particulars, together with the lowest price for cash, to the secretary of the company, Mr. THOS. CARTWRIGHT, 12, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

## THE ST. JUST CONSOLS MINE.

Mr. THOMAS CARTWRIGHT has much pleasure in informing the shareholders in this company that the weekly advices are in every respect most satisfactory as to the development of the mine, and confirm the high opinion entertained by himself and others of the value of this property.

## THE CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Mr. CARTWRIGHT requests those parties who are anxious to secure shares in this most splendid property to at once send in their applications. 6000 shares are already privately disposed of, leaving only 1000 shares for the public. The share list will positively close on Friday next, the 11th inst.

The Cape Cornwall Mine will be a great success. Operations have already commenced, and an engine will at once be erected. The deposit of 5s. per share, accompanied with the form of application, can be sent direct to the temporary offices of the company, when the bankers' receipt will be duly returned as a voucher.  
12, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

## SOUTH GRILLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the South Grills Mining Company (Limited), will be HELD at the registered offices of the company, 95, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, 1864, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the following purposes, viz.:—

To receive the report of the directors and balance-sheet of the company, made up from the date of incorporation to the 31st of December, 1863.

To elect directors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before, and lawfully done at, a general meeting of members duly convened.

By order, FAITHFUL COOKSON, Managing Director.  
95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., March 3, 1864.

**N.B.**—The transfer-books of the company are, and will remain, closed from the 1st inst. until after the meeting.

## LANGAN-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

It is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of this company will be HELD at the registered offices of the company, No. 95, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1864, at Four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to increase the capital of the company by the issue of preference shares, or in such other manner as the said meeting may determine. By order of the Board, FAITHFUL COOKSON, Sec.

Offices, 95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., February 25, 1864.

## SANTA BARBARA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 11, Abchurch-lane, in conformity with the Deed of Association, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 o'clock.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN informed the shareholders present that, in consequence of the late illness of the secretary, as also the accounts from Brazil being only just to hand, the balance-sheet and report were not in readiness to be laid before them. He very much regretted the circumstances, which were unforeseen, and therefore moved that—

The meeting be adjourned until the 24th March next, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, due notice which would be given to the proprietors; they would also be furnished with the report on the mine for the half-year.

The motion being seconded by F. J. JOHNSTON, Esq., and put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks being accorded to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

## TO ENGINEERS, COLLIERY OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

**MR. SIMEON JOEL** begs to announce that he has appointed Monday and Tuesday, March 14 and 15, for the SALE, BY AUCTION, of the VALUABLE MACHINERY, TOOLS, PLANT, ENGINES, and STOCK IN TRADE at the HARTLEY ENGINE WORKS, SEATON SLUICE, the greater portion of which are nearly new, and in first rate working order. Amongst the lathes and machines, &c., may be enumerated the following:—

A SLIDE REST LATHE, 12 ft. bed, 10 in. head stocks.

A SELF ACTING LATHE, 18 ft. bed, 14 in. head stocks, with two compound slide rests.

A SLIDE REST LATHE, 10 ft. bed, 15 in. head stocks.

A SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 18 ft. bed, 15½ in. head stocks.

A SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 7 ft. bed, 8 in. head stocks.

A LARGE CHUCK and LOCOMOTIVE WHEEL LATHE, 18 ft. shifting bed, and a bed 7½ ft. fixed, with large compound rest.

A SCREWING MACHINE, to screw ¼ in. to 1½ in.

A SCREWING MACHINE, to screw ½ to 1 in.

A SHAPING MACHINE, will plane 10 x 16 in.

A PLANING MACHINE, will plane 7 ft. x 3 ft. 4 in.

A VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINE.

A LARGE PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE.

A PLATE BENDING MACHINE.

FAN BLAST, with 102 ft. of 12 in. piping.

A WHEEL ENGINE, 10½ in. cylinder, with BOILER and fittings complete, and fly-wheel, shafting, &c., for driving the machinery.

NEW HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 12 in. cylinder, with link motion and reversing gear complete.

THREE NEW VERTICAL DONKEY ENGINES, 6 in. cylinder and 10 in. stroke.

A 90 horse power WINDING ENGINE, 38½ in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke.

A more detailed description of the whole will be found in catalogues, which will be ready for delivery on Saturday, March 6, and may be had of Messrs. GILLIES and S WITHERS, accountants to the estate, Royal Arcade; or of the auctioneer, at his offices.—Newcastle Auction Mart, 25, Pilgrim-street.

## IMPORTANT MINE SALE.

**TAMAR CONSOLS LEAD MINE, BEERLSTON, in the COUNTY OF DEVON.**

**MR. HENRY WILLS** will SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th days of March, 1864, the whole of the MACHINERY, PLANT, and STORES belonging to and on the said MINE, comprising ONE 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS; ONE 30 in. ENGINE and BOILER; ONE 14 in. cylinder ENGINE, ONE BOILER; about 260 fms. of pumps; plunger lifts complete, 7½, 7, 6, 5, and 4 in.; drawing lifts complete, 7½, 7, 6, 5, and 4 in.; steam capstan, 14 in. capstan rope, 1500 fms. rail iron, ball, angle, and other bolts, rods and strapping plates, shears, 8 tons of chain, FOUR WATER WHEELS, 2 crushers, 4 stamps, axes with lifters, &c., complete, brass, lead, and wrought scrap iron, 14 round bobbles, shaking tables, iron and steel miners' tools, 600 fms. ladders, large quantity of useful timber, with all the machinery, &c., usually found in a well-appointed lead mine.

Catalogues will be ready on the 1st of March, at 6d. each, to be returned to purchaser and may be had of the Auctioneer, at his office, 143, Union-street, Plymouth.

For further information, application may be made to the manager, Mr. JAMES WILKINSON, Valletort Villa, Plymouth, or to the auctioneer.

Refreshments will be provided.

## COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

**TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRON MASTERS, AND OTHERS.**

**MR. H. W. HARRIS** has received instructions to OFFER UP BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, March 17, 1864, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the King's Head Hotel, Newport, all that VALUABLE COLLIERY, called COED CAC TILLERY, situate in the parish of Aberystroth, in the county of Monmouth, containing 240 acres, more or less. The seam of coal now leased and worked is the Tillery Vein, 4 ft. thick, producing a superior house and coking coal, which sells a ready sale. It is brought out by level, and, lying to the rise, is, consequently, worked and drained without machinery. It is within 17½ miles from the shipping port of Newport. It has a siding on the Western Valley Railway, and is only 4 miles from the West Midland Railway. There are TWELVE COKE OVENS, producing about 60 tons of coke per week, of very superior quality. The colliery is held under lease from Sir J. Bailey and others, and the Blaenavon Iron Company, for a term of 50 years, commencing respectively 1st Jan. 1858, and September, 1859, at the following royalties and leave:—Large coal, 8d. per ton of 2520 lbs.; brush, 6d. ditto; small, 4d. ditto; stone, 2d. ditto; and a wayleave of 1d. per ton over the land of Sir J. Bailey.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. HARRIS and JAMES, Masonic Hall, Newport; Mr. W. H. JAMES, solicitor, Albion Chambers, Bristol; or of the auctioneer, 14, High-street, Merthyr Tydvil.—Merthyr Tydvil, Feb. 23, 1864.

## PAGE BANK AND SPENNYMOOR COLLIERIES SALE.

DAY OF SALE ALTERED.

**MR. CHARLES BROUGH** will SELL BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, 15th March, 1864 (not on the 29th March, as previously announced), at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in the following Lots, and subject to the conditions and in such order as shall be produced and determined at the sale.

Lot 1.—The important and well-known current-going colliery, called PAGE BANK COLLIERY, including the extensive tract of the South Brancepeth Coal Railway, and worked therewith, containing together 1571 acres, or thereabouts, situate in the parishes of St. Andrew Auckland and Brancepeth, in the county of Durham, with all the COKE OVENS. And also, the ENGINE PLANT of ENGINE-HOUSE, ENGINES, MACHINERY, LIVE and DEAD STOCK, WAGON-WAYS, and one the PROPERTY and EFFECTS belonging or attached to the COLLIERY.

Lot 2.—All that current-going colliery, comprising a royalty of 600 acres of the seam of coal called the Harvey Seam, in the township of Merrington, in the said county of Durham, known as the SPENNYMOOR COLLIERY, with all the COKE OVENS belonging to the colliery, and the ENGINE-HOUSE, ENGINES, MACHINERY, LIVE and DEAD STOCK, and all the singular and other the COLLIERY PLANT and EFFECT in and about the same.

The coal had from these collieries is chiefly adapted for the manufacture of coke, which is of the first-class quality.

The collieries are being disposed of by order of the directors of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, and such of the produce therefrom as shall be voided by sea or on land will be restricted for transit and shipment to that company's railway, so far as the same will extend, and the shipping places connected therewith, the rate for the loadings and shipments being regulated on such terms as shall be agreed on with the respective purchasers.

Each purchaser may on completing his purchase exercise the option, if so desired, of paying only a portion of the price contracted for, and the residue by instalments, with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, at such dates, and on giving such security as shall be mutually agreed on.



**THE GLAMORGAN IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Capital £40,000, in 8000 shares of £5 each.  
Deposit, 10s. on application, and 20s. on allotment.  
Thirty days' notice of calls, which will not exceed £1 per share.  
Registered under the Companies Act. Each member's liabilities limited to the amount of his subscription.  
DIRECTORS.  
JOSEPH ATWELL, Esq., 13, Campden Hill Villas, Kensington.  
JAMES BANCROFT, Esq., 32, Bucklersbury, and Broxbourne. [Wales.  
D. ROUGHINGTON, Esq., Newhall-street, Birmingham; and Fitchford, North, South  
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esq., Carrick on Shannon.  
HENRY PHILLIPS, Esq., 10, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park.  
WILLIAM GIBSON, Esq., 40, Broad-street-buildings.  
BANKERS—The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited), Lombury.  
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Fullwood.  
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—41, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing a long lease of and working a very valuable deposit of argillaceous iron ore.  
Full prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the secretary, at the offices of the company, where also samples of the iron ore can be seen.

**THE GLAMORGAN IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Notice is hereby given, that the directors of the above company have entered into arrangements for the construction forthwith of the necessary works for bringing the ore to surface, and, until their completion have guaranteed to the shareholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.  
By order, C. W. FULLWOOD, Sec. pro tem.

**THE GLAMORGAN IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the pressure of applications for shares in the company, the directors will meet to consider them, and apportion the various allotments, on Tuesday, March 8. All applications for shares must, therefore, be sent to the brokers or secretary, on or before Saturday, March 5, 1864.  
By order, C. W. FULLWOOD, Sec. pro tem.  
Temporary Offices, 41, Lombard-street, London.

**THE GRYLLS CONSOLS TIN MINE.**  
Situate in the parish of St. Hilary, in the county of Cornwall.

Conducted on the Cost-book Principle.  
This valuable property is situate in the heart of one of the richest mining districts in the county of Cornwall, and is surrounded by Wheal Grylls, East Grylls, and other well-known mines.  
As an instance of the success attending mining operations in the district may be mentioned Wheal Grylls, which, on an outlay of only £2250, has within a very short period returned over £19,000 profit, and the shares, with £2 4s. paid, are at the present time saleable at £27 10s. The shares also in East Wheal Grylls, with only £1 paid, are quoted at 13s. to 14s.  
A considerable sum has been expended in opening the Grylls Consols Mine, with what success will be gathered from the reports. It may, however, be stated that during the last three months the mine has been worked at a profit, the reserves are estimated at from £2500 to £3000, and there is about £500 worth of tinstuff on the floors.  
There are seven or eight lodes in the set, which is very extensive; six are already opened upon, and have all produced tin to date; the celebrated Georgia lode also passes through the property. The lodes are well defined, and are embedded in a beautiful mineral-producing clay-slate, very easy for working.  
On the dressing-floors a good burning-house has been erected, also a water-wheel, and heads of stamps, and other necessary apparatus for dressing tin, and, altogether, the mine has been laid out and opened in a thoroughly efficient manner.  
To work the mine in depth a steam-engine will be necessary; however, the amount required for this will be but small, and, in the meantime, by continuing the present working at the 20 and 33 ft. levels important discoveries will, no doubt, be made, and a large quantity of tin ground opened.  
The concern is one of the most legitimate ever offered to the public, and can with confidence be recommended. The mine is in full working order. The lodes are proved, and have been found to produce tin in paying quantities, and although, as will be seen from the reports, the different lodes have been driven but a short distance, there are reserves from which upwards of £200 worth of tin per month can be returned for the next twelve months, without further discoveries being made. There is also the sum of £1000 in hand towards working capital.  
The mine is divided into 2048 shares, of which a few remain for disposal, at the price of £5 per share. Applications to be made to Mr. THOMAS FULLER, Jun., 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., of whom prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

**THE CITY MERCANTILE CLUB AND DINING HALL COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.  
Capital £80,000, in 8000 shares of £10 each.  
Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.  
Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.  
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THOMAS HARDWICK, Esq., Moorland-terrace, Leeds.  
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JOHN THEODORIDIS, Esq., Merchant, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-st., City. (With power to add to their number.)  
BANKERS—The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, and Hanover-square.  
SOLICITORS.  
Messrs. Cousins, Allen, and Co., Leeds.  
Messrs. Tippetts and Son, 2, St. John's-lane, Bucklersbury, City.  
Messrs. Upton and Yewdall, Leeds.  
AUDITORS.  
Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Co., 54, Lombury; H. W. Blackburn, Esq., Bradford.  
BROKER—Alfred Ashton, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street.  
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. J. W. Tempest.  
TEMPORARY OFFICES.  
21, BUCKLERSBURY (two doors from the Mansion House).

In introducing the City Mercantile Club and Dining Hall Company to the public the directors have pleasure in knowing that they are supplying a great public want, it being universally admitted that  
A club adapted to the constantly increasing growth and requirements of the commercial and mercantile world of the City of London, and  
A higher class public dining and refreshment hall are greatly wanted.  
The club, with its private dining, reading, and smoking rooms for the exclusive use of members, will be conducted under the management of a committee, strictly upon the principles of similar establishments, with a small entrance fee and subscription, and a moderate dining-room tariff, adapted to the views of men of the commercial world. The establishment will contain from 30 to 40 bed-rooms.  
Holders of ten shares and upwards (subject to the ballot) be admitted to the membership of the club, without entrance fee.  
The public dining hall will be upon a scale worthy of the City, and capable of comparison with any establishment on the Continent.  
The directors have carefully considered the probable profits and returns of this undertaking, and their most moderate calculation show a dividend of from 30 to 40 per cent. The directors congratulate themselves on having secured the invaluable co-operation of several gentlemen, whose practical knowledge and experience will be truly desirable. In consequence of a large amount of shares having been already applied for (and a most encouraging number of applications made for club membership), the directors are compelled to add that the list of applications for shares can remain open for a limited period only. In the meantime applications for the unallotted shares must be made to the solicitor or secretary; the required deposit having been previously paid to the bankers of the company.  
The Articles of Association can be seen at the company's offices.

**MINING OFFICES, 25, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.**  
**LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, BUY AND SELL SHARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON COMMISSION OR FOR NETT CASH.**  
Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), JAMES LEIGH, Secretary.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINE AGENCY.—MR. J. B. AUSTIN**  
Author of the "Miner of South Australia," has COMMENCED BUSINESS IN MELBOURNE as a MINE AGENT AND SHAREBROKER, and will be happy to furnish detailed reports on any of the mines, and to give the fullest and most reliable information respecting them.—Address, Mr. J. B. AUSTIN, Adelaide, South Australia.

**NO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. LEICESTER AND CO.,**  
INSPECTORS AND VALUERS OF MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.  
OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO SELECT AND INVEST CAPITAL IN MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT AND TRANSFER THE DIVIDENDS, charging 2½ per cent. on their amount. Messrs. LEICESTER and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £20 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All communications must be made through our agent, Mr. EDWARD MORTON, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

**STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.**  
For 1861, 1862, and 1863.  
By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

This work contains the following particulars, viz.:—The geological position, present aspects, name of purser, manager, and secretary, with annual returns of each mine during the last three years, and total dividends paid to the present time.  
It is illustrated by a map of Cornwall, showing its parliamentary division, and population; geological district maps, divided into four sections, in which are shown the boundaries of each parish, height of hills, source of rivers, &c., together with maps of Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Gwinnar, Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Ores, and Tavistock mining districts, showing boundary lines of each set, with the lodes, veins, and cross-courses (travelling the same). It also contains longitudinal and transverse sections of the Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Charles Thomas), with a report upon the same; sections of the workings at Botallack, corrected down to the present time by the manager (S. H. James, Esq.), with historical account of same; surface plans and sections of all the leading mines in both counties, with observations upon each, including geological map of the Fowey Consols district (kindly furnished by Major Harris, R.M.), as also all the information necessary for the guidance of those unacquainted with mining.

**NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,**  
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.  
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST AND NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg most especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.  
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

**MESSRS. W. DERRY AND CO., MINING MATERIAL**  
MERCHANTS, ST. AUUSTELL, respectfully inform the mining public that they have constantly ON SALE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING PLANT, in STEAM ENGINES, pitwork, and dressing appliances, which they are prepared to offer on very advantageous terms, and such as will especially commend themselves to the projectors of new undertakings.—Applications to be addressed as above, or to the engineer of the company, Mr. W. H. GRAY, St. Austell.  
Dated St. Austell, August 12, 1863.

**WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK,**  
has FOR SALE:—ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMP ENGINE, with BOILER 10 tons; ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WHIM ENGINE and cage, with BOILER 4½ tons; TWO 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINES, for winding or pumping; ONE CORNISH CRUISER; ONE 30 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 9 ft. breast, iron axle, sockets and rings; 60 fms. of 3 in. flat-rods, with pulleys.

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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.  
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.  
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.  
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**CORNISH CRUCIBLE AND BLACK-LEAD POT MAKER,**  
JOHN JULEFF, FORE STREET, and PEDD-AN-DREA, REDRUTH.

**COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.**  
The WEST ARDSEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST and IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL, to LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also to MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MINE. All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTON, and BOWEN, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

**NOTICE.—THE WEST ARDSEY COMPANY,** having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT IS MADE.

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WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.  
Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

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FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.  
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.  
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

**DANIEL COLLINGE AND SON'S PATENT**  
SPONGE CLOTHS.  
WE HAVE APPOINTED MR. ELLIS LEVER, of this city, SOLE AGENT for the SALE OF OUR PATENT SPONGE CLOTHS in the MINING DISTRICTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.  
DANIEL COLLINGE AND SON.  
Manchester, March 5, 1864.  
I shall be glad to SUPPLY SAMPLES and PRICES OF DANIEL COLLINGE AND SON'S PATENT SPONGE CLOTHS, which are a VALUABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON WASTE in the CLEANING OF ENGINES and MACHINERY.  
23, Marsden-square, Manchester. ELLIS LEVER.

**IMPORTANT TO MINING.**  
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PREPARATOR, FOR SPALLING AND SEPARATING THE ORE FROM THE STONE.  
Agent:—Mr. RAWLE, Patent and Mining Agent, 14, Clare-street, Bristol, where model may be seen, and particulars obtained.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER**  
WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.  
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE &c.  
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET  
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND**  
CHEMICAL WORKS,  
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.  
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.  
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

**MESSRS. C. SCHIELE AND CO., ENGINEERS,**  
INVENTORS, PATENTEES, AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST AND VENTILATING ENGINES OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE STEAM ENGINES OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT MARINE VENTILATORS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT MINE VENTILATORS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT EXHAUSTERS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND FANS OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND BLAST ENGINES OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT GOVERNOR OF 1863. SCHIELE'S PATENT WAVE POWER MACHINERY OF 1860. SCHIELE'S PATENT CRUSHING MILLS OF 1860. WORKS.—CHOLTON WORKS, COULFORD STREET. OFFICES.—2, CLARENCE BUILDINGS, BOOTH STREET, MANCHESTER. ALL MACHINERY ERRECTED BY US GUARANTEED.

The following is copied from the "Manchester Examiner and Times," Oct. 21, 1863:—SCHIELE'S WATER TURBINE.—A remarkably ingenious improvement has been effected by Messrs. C. Schiele and Co., of this city, in the invention of the water turbine, or wheel. Wherever a stationary engine is fixed a water turbine may now take its place, effecting an entire saving of coal and engineering, besides taking away all risk from fire or explosion. They are so compact that one, measuring 4 in. by 3 in. deep, will work a large organ, being fixed in the ordinary way to the water-pipe. The water pressure during the day in Manchester, by the Corporation Waterworks, is equal to 4½ lbs. to the square inch, and at night it is 7½ lbs. to the square inch; here, then, is a motive-power applicable to many purposes to which it has never yet been applied. The power of the turbines varies from that of a boy to that of 1000 horses and upwards. From the peculiar construction of the turbines, as it is impossible for them to become choked with leaves or sticks, as is the case with most other turbines. Several small ones are fixed, and are working of single sorts in Manchester, and the demand for them is great that they bid fair to supplant the major portion of the stationary engines now in use, where a cheap supply of water can be had. They are applicable for domestic, commercial, and agricultural purposes, and may be placed in drawing, dining, breakfast rooms, or cellars; they are always ready for work, and may be set going or stopped at any moment by simply turning a tap. They will work printing presses, printing-machines, coffee mills, tobacco-cutting machines, fans, threshing-machines, holsts, and drive hydraulic presses. The size of the little machines, which may be carried in the hand, and the work they do, are in remarkable contrast, and it is only by seeing one at work that its real importance and value can be appreciated. Several of them may thus be seen by applying at the offices of Messrs. SCHIELE and Co., Clarence-buildings, Booth-street.  
For other opinions of the press see "Manchester Guardian," Oct. 13, 1863; "Manchester Courier," Oct. 24, 1863; "Salford Weekly News," Oct. 24, 1863; "Preston Guardian," Oct. 24, 1863.

**ABERYSTWYTH FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
This company's extensive FOUNDRY and FORGE WORKS are NOW IN FULL OPERATION. MACHINERY AND CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION will be EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY and DISPATCH, under the care of Mr. THOMAS STOOKE, from Messrs. HARVEY and Co., Ironfounders, Hayle, Cornwall.  
FULL PRICES will be GIVEN for OLD CASTINGS, SCRAP IRON, and BRASS, delivered at the company's works, opposite the railway station, Aberystwith.

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**GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. CHAINS OF ALL DIMENSIONS. STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON for MINING, MANUFACTURING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.  
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FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.  
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
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MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c. ENGINES for STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES for COMMON ROADS and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.  
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.  
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Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post. SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.  
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

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CONSISTING OF PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES and HIND'S PATENT RAIL and ROAD WEIGHBRIDGES, overhead TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES and CRABS, RAILWAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.  
CRANES  
Of the WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, or TRAVELLING KINDS; and CRABS and WINCHES for STEAM or HAND POWER, &c. Also, TURNABLES, WATER COLUMNS, TANKS, and PUMPING MACHINERY, and GENERAL RAILWAY PLANT, manufactured by  
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CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to us, as  
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

**SAFETY FUZE.—MESSRS. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,**  
PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUZE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.  
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUZE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

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It is considerably LIGHTER THAN ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and being equal in strength, bulk for bulk, a SAVING OF ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST IS EFFECTED. It creates but a small amount of smoke, thereby occasioning little delay to operations after explosion.  
It can be rendered suitable for either slate or granite quarries, where it is desirable to protect the stone from being broken into fragments.  
IT DOES NOT BECOME DAMP or WASTEFUL by exposure to the atmosphere, and none of the component parts being of a nature subject to decay, it requires to be dealt with simply as ordinary gunpowder, although it will be found practically UPWARDS OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER.  
St. Allen Powder Mills, near Truro, February, 1864.

**CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,**  
SAFETY FUZE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

**THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO.,**  
ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.  
This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.  
Further particulars on application; also, references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

**NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,**  
MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW, MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.  
The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.  
G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.  
MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED EITHER TO WORK VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.  
G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls (200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also, MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING MACHINES for DRIVING ADITS.

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IN APPEARANCE, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use; one gallon, at 1s., is equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s. For COLLIERY HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwts. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.

**PETROLEUM.**  
This oil gives a pure, white, soft, and brilliant light, easily regulated, portable, and is half the price of colza, rape, seal, &c. The light of an ordinary burner with this oil is equal to eight sperm candles, and no grease. Messrs. GLOVER and Co. have had great experience in sampling, and can always guarantee a prime article. For works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy of the article are unequalled. Sold in iron-bound casks of 50 gallons.

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**STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS.**  
Not liable to leak, and which economise space in the store. From 600 gallons, 45 diameter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 15 diameter by 21 in height, price 15s., with EVERY VARIETY OF SIZE AND PRICE BETWEEN.  
**STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—**  
2½ galls. ... 4s. 6d. | 3 galls. ... 5s. 0d. | 3½ galls. ... 5s. 6d. | 4 galls. ... 6s. 0d.  
**WAGON GREASE.**  
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE, 3s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.  
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867	Cwm Kynin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	10 15 0	15 0—Jan. 1864
128	Cwm Kynin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	259 10 0	4 0—Nov. 1863
1024	Devon (tin, copper), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	891 0 0	10 0—Jan. 1864
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	745 10 0	8 0—Feb. 1864
12900	Drake Wails (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—	—	6 18 0	1 0—May. 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	66 67 6	—	—	117 0 0	2 0—Jan. 1864
6144	East Basset (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	—	—	9 2 6	10 0—Jan. 1864
300	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	93 10 0	2 0—Feb. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	367 10 0	7 10—Feb. 1864
1936	East Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—	—	1 0 0	6 7—Jan. 1864
2900	Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	18 18 6	—	—	62 0 0	1 0—Feb. 1864
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	—	—	1 0 0	3 0—Feb. 1864
1798	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	—	—	5 15 3	10 0—Nov. 1863
8908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	—	—	2 17 6	10 0—Dec. 1863
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	—	—	5 0 0	5 0—Feb. 1864
1024	Herodfoot (tin), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—	—	28 0 0	15 0—Feb. 1864
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	—	—	415 10 0	3 0—Dec. 1863
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	—	—	12 0 0	1 0—Jan. 1864
1800	Miners' Mining Co. (L.), Wrexham	9 0 0	—	—	135 18 0	7 0—Feb. 1864
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—	—	16 7 4	0 9—July. 1863
40000	Mynydd (iron ore), [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2—Mar. 1863
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—	—	5 0 0	1 0—Dec. 1863
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cos. (tin)	1 6 6	—	—	0 5 6	0 2—Sept. 1863
5936	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 2—Feb. 1864
6140	Par Consols (cop.), St. Bazez [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	36 19 0	2 6—Mar. 1864
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	82 10 0	10 0—Oct. 1863
1712	Pulbreth (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	19 18 6	10 0—Nov. 1863
512	Pulbreth (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0—July. 1863
1193	Redwell (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	—	—	72 5 0	1 5—Feb. 1864
6000	Rosehill Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	—	—	0 10 0	1 0—June. 1864
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	426 10 0	6 0—Jan. 1864
512	South Tolguis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	1 0—May. 1864
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 6	—	—	370 18 6	1 0—Nov. 1863
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	5 0 0	—	—	489 10 0	1 0—Feb. 1864
6000	St. Ives (tin), St. Ives	9 0 0	—	—	19 18 6	10 0—Nov. 1863
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	24 18 0	0 5—Nov. 1863
3000	W. Chiverton (id.), Penzance [S.E.]	—	—	—	1 10 0	0 15—Jan. 1864
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—	—	48 0 0	1 0—Jan. 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	—	—	401 0 0	4 0—Feb. 1864
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	—	—	697 0 0	1 10—Feb. 1864
1000	Wheel Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	10 0—Oct. 1863
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Penryn [S.E.]	2 4 0	—	—	2 0 0	10 0—Sept. 1863
512	Wheel Killy (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	14 0 0	10 0—Nov. 1863
4208	Wheel Killy (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	1 8 6	0 5—Jan. 1864
1024	Wheel Killy (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	—	—	9 7 6	0 7—Jan. 1864
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 6	—	—	76 5 0	1 0—May. 1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menhen	8 0 0	—	—	57 7 6	10 0—Mar. 1864
80	Wheel Ovels (tin), St. Austell, Cornwall	70 0 0	—	—	338 8 0	5 0—Feb. 1864
396	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	—	—	165 15 0	4 0—Feb. 1864
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (all. id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	8 17 0	—	—	0 15 0	15 0—Feb. 1864
2044	Wheel Trevelyan (tin), Gwennap	6 11 0	—	—	15 15 0	6 11—Jan. 1864
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	14 5 0	1 6—Aug. 1863

\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

240	Roseann (tin), St. Austell	20 10 0	—	—	36 10 0	1 0—Mar. 1862
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—	—	278 10 0	2 0—Feb. 1862
8000	Chiverton (lead), Penzance [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	85 0 0	2 0—June. 1862
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 7—May. 1863
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 0	—	—	2 7 6	—Sept. 1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—	—	12 0 0	0 4—July. 1862
1085	Craddock Moor (cop.), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—	—	147 0 0	0 5—June. 1862
280	Dredmoss Mines (all. id.), Dredmoss	300 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2—Feb. 1864
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	5 18 6	—	—	0 17 6	0 2—Jan. 1864
2000	Drydenham (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—	—	41 9 2	0 2—June. 1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—	—	7 18 6	0 8—Dec. 1861
6000	Great South Tolguis (tin), Redruth	0 14 6	—	—	0 8 0	1 0—Mar. 1864
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—	—	1091 0 0	8 0—May. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Austell	2 10 0	—	—	18 18 1	0 7—Aug. 1862
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—	—	66 0 0	6 0—Nov. 1863
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	80 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 8—Mar. 1862
5000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	0 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5—Dec. 1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 5 0	—	—	9 15 0	1 0—June. 1862
280	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Austell	31 17 0	—	—	7 0 0	10 0—Sept. 1862
372	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	—	—	11 0 0	2 0—Mar. 1862
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—	—	4 12 6	1 0—Oct. 1862
12000	Twelve Apostles Anal. (id.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	8 15 0	1 0—Oct. 1862
4024	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	14 10 0	3 0—June. 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), [L.]	15 18 6	—	—	101 1 3	10 0—Oct. 1862
40	West Burton Hill (lead), Yorkham	50 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 8—May. 1862
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	929 0 0	2 0—Mar. 1861
6100	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	2400 10 0	8 0—Feb. 1861
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	294 5 0	4 0—Mar. 1862
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	80 0 0	—	—		
100	Wheel Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—	—		

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1—Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), S. Australia	—	—	—	310 0 0	0 5—June. 1863
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	4 6 8	0 14—Dec. 1863
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	—	—	99 12 0	1 0—Jan. 1864
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 2—Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 2—Feb. 1864
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	1/2 per cent.	Yearly.
35000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	3 0—Feb. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0	—	—	19 15 0	10 0—June. 1863
60000	Kapunda Mining Co. (Australia) [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1—Jan. 1863
10000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	9 11 2	0 5—Oct. 1863
100000	Pontgibaud (all. id.), France [S.E.]	120 0 0	—	—	1 7 3	0 7—Jan. 1864
100000	Port Phillip (cop.), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1—Jan. 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	15 0 0	—	—	61 5 0	3 0—Dec. 1863
43174	Union Mexican (all. id.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5—May. 1863
10000	Vancouver (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5—Oct. 1863
90000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 3—Nov. 1863
45 000	Yadana Mutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 3—Aug. 1863

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Qumangan Uni. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15—Nov. 1863
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10—Nov. 1862
10000	St. Barrier Land, Min. de N. Ze. [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	15 per cent.	May. 1859
10000	Lustaniana (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 1—Feb. 1862
108816	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1—July. 1859

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	¾	Dec. 1863
35000	Atamitos (lead), Spain [L.]	0 10 0	—	—	—
20000	Bearitz Tin Streaming Company [L.]	0 17 6	—	—	Oct. 1863
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	7 0 0	9	10 10 ¾	Feb. 1864
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	¾	Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £ paid]	0 6 0	—	—	Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	July, 1862
10000	Copio Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	¾	Oct. 1863
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 12 0	—	—	Dec. 1863
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
9000	Ellerlie and Bawley (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0	—	—	July, 1859
40000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
100000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
10000	Karibita Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
10000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¾	2½ 2¾	Fully paid.
2000	New Burma Barua (copper) (Australia)	5 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1862
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1856
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
16000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	June, 1863
60000	Panellillo (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	2½	2½ 2¾	Feb. 1864
5000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—	—	Stock.
20000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 12 6	—	¾	Jan. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	—	Feb. 1864
16000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	May, 1860
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L.] [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	June, 1863
50000	Valianzan (copper), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	0 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1863
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1862
12000	Wheel Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
60000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.